



Conférence des Parties

Trentième session

Belém, 10-21 novembre 2025

Point 14 de l'ordre du jour provisoire

Questions de genre et changements climatiques

**Progrès réalisés en matière d'intégration des questions
de genre dans les travaux des organes constitués**

Rapport de synthèse du secrétariat*

Résumé

Le présent rapport fait la synthèse des informations que les organes constitués au titre de la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ont rapportées en 2023 et 2024 au sujet des progrès réalisés en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux. On y trouvera des renseignements sur leur manière d'intégrer les questions de genre dans la communication d'informations ainsi que sur le contenu et la structure de leurs rapports, ainsi qu'un résumé des bonnes pratiques en la matière et des solutions à envisager pour améliorer la clarté et la cohérence des informations présentées.

* La version originale du présent document a été soumise aux services de conférence après la date prévue, car la compilation des informations a pris plus de temps que prévu.



Table des matières

	<i>Page</i>
Abréviations et acronymes	3
I. Introduction	4
A. Mandat et contexte.....	4
B. Portée.....	4
C. Mesures que pourrait prendre la Conférence des Parties	5
II. Résumé des progrès accomplis par les organes constitués en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux.....	5
III. Prise en compte des questions de genre et communication d'informations à ce sujet : difficultés communes, bonnes pratiques et possibilités d'amélioration.....	6
 Annexes	
I. Informations communiquées par les organes constitués sur leurs progrès en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux	8
II. Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones : communication d'informations sur ses progrès en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans ses travaux.....	35
III. Comité de transition : communication d'informations sur ses progrès en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans ses travaux	38
IV. Missions et fonctions des organes constitués et modalités de soumission de leurs rapports périodiques.....	40
V. Récapitulatif des informations relatives aux questions de genre communiquées en 2023-2024 par les organes constitués au titre de la Convention.....	45

Abréviations et acronymes

CET	Comité exécutif de la technologie
CKI	Comité d'experts de Katowice sur les impacts des mesures de riposte mises en œuvre
CMA	Conférence des Parties agissant comme réunion des Parties à l'Accord de Paris
CMP	Conférence des Parties agissant comme réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto
Comité de Paris	Comité de Paris sur le renforcement des capacités
Comité de transition	Comité de transition chargé de la mise en place des nouvelles modalités de financement permettant de faire face aux pertes et préjudices et du fonds créé au paragraphe 3 des décisions 2/CP.27 et 2/CMA.4
COP	Conférence des Parties
CPF	Comité permanent du financement
CRTC	Centre-Réseau des technologies climatiques
FEM	Fonds pour l'environnement mondial
FVC	Fonds vert pour le climat
GCE	Groupe consultatif d'experts
Groupe de facilitation	Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones
Mécanisme international de Varsovie	Mécanisme international de Varsovie relatif aux pertes et préjudices liés aux incidences des changements climatiques
MDP	Mécanisme pour un développement propre
Organe de supervision du mécanisme de l'article 6.4	Organe de supervision du mécanisme créé en vertu du paragraphe 4 de l'article 6 de l'Accord de Paris
PMA	pays les moins avancés
PNA	plan national d'adaptation
SBI	Organe subsidiaire de mise en œuvre
SBSTA	Organe subsidiaire de conseil scientifique et technologique

I. Introduction

A. Mandat et contexte

1. À sa vingt-cinquième session, la Conférence des Parties (COP) a adopté le programme de travail quinquennal renforcé de Lima relatif au genre et son plan d'action pour l'égalité des sexes¹. Elle a en outre pris note du premier rapport de synthèse sur les progrès réalisés en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans les travaux des organes constitués², dont il est ressorti qu'un nombre croissant de ces organes communiquait des informations sur les questions de genre, et a encouragé lesdits organes à continuer d'intensifier leurs efforts en la matière³.

2. À sa vingt-sixième session, la COP a pris note du deuxième rapport de synthèse sur les progrès réalisés en matière d'intégration d'une perspective de genre dans les processus des organes constitués⁴ et des efforts déployés par ceux-ci pour institutionnaliser cette intégration dans leurs travaux, et encouragé les organes constitués à continuer de redoubler d'efforts dans ce domaine et à promouvoir la coordination et la cohérence dans le cadre de ces travaux⁵.

3. À sa vingt-septième session, la COP a pris note avec satisfaction du travail accompli par les organes constitués pour promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes et contribuer à la mise en œuvre du plan d'action pour l'égalité des sexes, y compris au niveau national, et a invité les organes constitués à renforcer la mise en œuvre du plan d'action⁶.

4. À sa vingt-neuvième session, la COP a prolongé pour une durée de dix ans le programme de travail renforcé de Lima relatif au genre⁷, salué les mesures que les organes constitués au titre de la Convention avaient prises pour appliquer le programme de travail renforcé de Lima relatif au genre et son plan d'action pour l'égalité des sexes⁸, demandé à tous les organes constitués de continuer de faire figurer dans leurs rapports périodiques des informations sur les progrès réalisés dans l'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs processus⁹, et demandé au secrétariat d'élaborer un rapport de synthèse biennal sur les progrès accomplis dans l'intégration des questions de genre dans les processus des organes constitués¹⁰.

B. Portée

5. L'objectif du présent rapport est de rendre compte des progrès accomplis par les organes constitués en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux et de donner à la COP les moyens d'évaluer si les modalités actuelles de remontée de l'information permettent de suivre ces progrès de manière satisfaisante.

6. Le secrétariat a procédé à l'examen des rapports périodiques de chacun des 16 organes constitués¹¹ pris en compte dans ce rapport pour en cerner le contenu pertinent, qu'il décrit dans le présent document.

¹ Décision 3/CP.25, par. 5. Le plan d'action figure à l'annexe de cette décision.

² FCCC/CP/2019/8 et Corr.1.

³ Décision 3/CP.25, par. 3.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2021/5.

⁵ Décision 20/CP.26, par. 10.

⁶ Décision 24/CP.27, par. 3 et 17.

⁷ Décision 7/CP.29, par. 11.

⁸ Décision 7/CP.29, par. 1.

⁹ Décision 7/CP.29, par. 18.

¹⁰ Décision 7/CP.29, par. 22 b).

¹¹ Le Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones et le Comité de transition n'ont pas pour obligation de présenter des rapports périodiques aux organes directeurs. L'examen des rapports des organes constitués sur les progrès réalisés dans l'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs

7. La section II ci-dessous contient un résumé des progrès accomplis, suivi, dans la section III, par une vue d'ensemble des difficultés courantes, des bonnes pratiques et des possibilités d'amélioration en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans les travaux des organes constitués et la communication d'informations sur les progrès accomplis à cet égard.

8. L'annexe I contient des informations sur les progrès réalisés par les organes constitués en matière d'intégration des questions de genre en 2023 et 2024¹², et un récapitulatif de ces informations est présenté sous forme de tableau à l'annexe V. Les annexes II et III contiennent les informations fournies sur le même sujet par le Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones et par le Comité de transition chargé de la mise en place des nouvelles modalités de financement permettant de faire face aux pertes et préjudices et du fonds créé au paragraphe 3 des décisions 2/CP.27 et 2/CMA.4 (Comité de transition). Enfin, on trouvera à l'annexe IV une vue d'ensemble des missions et fonctions des organes constitués pris en compte dans ce rapport, ainsi que des modalités de soumission de leurs rapports périodiques.

C. Mesures que pourrait prendre la Conférence des Parties

9. La COP souhaitera peut-être :

a) Prendre note des progrès accomplis par les organes constitués en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs secteurs d'activité respectifs, ainsi que des efforts faits par chaque organe pour systématiser la prise en compte de ces questions dans ses travaux ;

b) Prendre en compte le présent rapport de synthèse ainsi que les précédents¹³ lorsqu'elle formulera, à l'intention des organes constitués, des directives supplémentaires concernant l'intégration de ces questions dans leurs domaines d'activité respectifs ;

c) Inviter les organes constitués à prendre en compte les bonnes pratiques mentionnées dans le présent rapport de synthèse et les précédents s'agissant de l'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs processus et la communication d'information à ce sujet, et à faire figurer dans leurs rapports annuels des renseignements sur ce qu'ils font pour améliorer le contenu et la structure de leurs rapports dans ce domaine ;

d) Inviter les Parties à prendre en compte le présent rapport de synthèse ainsi que les précédents lorsqu'elle élaborera un nouveau plan d'action pour l'égalité des sexes¹⁴.

II. Résumé des progrès accomplis par les organes constitués en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux

10. Le nombre d'organes constitués dont les rapports périodiques aux organes directeurs comportaient des informations sur les questions de genre est resté le même entre 2019 et 2021. Il est ensuite passé de 13 à 12 en 2022, avant de remonter à 13 en 2023 et de passer

processus n'a porté que sur le rapport soumis par le Groupe de facilitation à la soixantième session du SBSTA (voir l'annexe II) et le rapport soumis par le Comité de transition à la vingt-huitième session de la COP et à la cinquième session de la CMA (voir l'annexe III).

¹² Le sujet principal du présent rapport est l'intégration des questions de genre dans les secteurs d'activité des organes constitués et les informations communiquées par ces derniers à cet égard. Il importe aussi de considérer le rôle important que jouent ces organes, en tant qu'instances de décision de premier plan, en faveur de la participation des femmes à la prise des décisions relatives au climat et à l'élaboration des politiques et mesures en lien avec le climat. Les références faites par ces organes dans leurs rapports périodiques aux efforts directs qu'ils ont entrepris pour assurer une représentation équilibrée des genres et favoriser l'inclusion sont présentées à l'annexe I. Les références au genre liées à la composition des organes constitués figurent uniquement à l'annexe V.

¹³ FCCC/CP/2019/8 et Corr.1, FCCC/CP/2021/5, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5 et FCCC/CP/2023/5.

¹⁴ Voir la décision 7/CP.29, par. 13.

à 14 en 2024. Quant au nombre d'organes constitués faisant état d'une augmentation de la proportion de femmes parmi leurs membres, mais aussi des progrès accomplis en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs méthodes et leurs travaux de fond, il n'a pas changé entre 2019 et 2020, puis a augmenté en 2021, passant de 7 à 11. Il est ensuite repassé à 10 en 2022 et n'a pas changé depuis¹⁵.

11. En 2023 et 2024, un organe constitué n'a pas du tout fait référence aux questions de genre dans ses rapports périodiques et cinq n'y ont pas fait état de progrès en matière d'intégration de ces questions dans leurs processus et leurs travaux de fond.

12. Au total, cinq organes constitués ont adressé des recommandations ayant trait au genre aux organes directeurs (quatre en 2023 et quatre en 2024).

13. Si le nombre d'organes constitués ayant communiqué des informations sur les questions de genre pendant la période considérée n'a pas sensiblement évolué, une certaine amélioration a été constatée dans le contenu des informations communiquées, signe de l'importance que ces organes continuent d'accorder à ces questions. En particulier, ceux qui ont défini des approches, des objectifs et des indicateurs de progrès en la matière ont fait preuve d'une volonté réelle d'intégrer les questions de genre dans leurs rapports. Si la plupart d'entre eux communiquent davantage d'informations sur les questions de genre et fournissent des renseignements plus détaillés sur les activités et les produits en lien avec ces questions par rapport aux périodes précédentes, pour certains, le niveau de détail est resté le même. Pour un des organes constitués, les rapports sur l'intégration des questions de genre dans ses processus sont nettement moins détaillés que les précédents.

III. Prise en compte des questions de genre et communication d'informations à ce sujet : difficultés communes, bonnes pratiques et possibilités d'amélioration

14. Les organes constitués en sont toujours à des stades différents de l'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux et de la communication d'informations sur les progrès accomplis. Tandis que certains ont fait des progrès et en ont rendu compte, d'autres emploient des méthodes de remontée de l'information qui permettent difficilement de déterminer si des avancées ont été réalisées. Il est néanmoins à noter que la transparence et le degré de précision des comptes rendus augmentent.

15. Les difficultés courantes, les bonnes pratiques et les possibilités d'amélioration qui sont ressorties de l'examen mené en vue de l'établissement du présent rapport sont pour la plupart identiques à celles qui sont décrites dans le rapport de synthèse sur la période 2021-2022. Une fois de plus, globalement et bien qu'ils manifestent un attachement croissant à l'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux, les organes constitués ont tendance à formuler des affirmations sans fondements sur leurs progrès plutôt qu'à en rendre véritablement compte¹⁶. Un nombre croissant de ces organes a recours aux bonnes pratiques recensées en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans les travaux des organes constitués¹⁷ et la communication d'informations à ce sujet¹⁸. Quant aux difficultés constatées¹⁹, elles subsistent chez certains organes, mais semblent moins présentes et moins graves.

¹⁵ Le groupe d'organes pris en compte dans ce rapport n'est pas le même que dans les précédents rapports de synthèse, car de nouveaux organes ont été créés et d'autres ont cessé leur activité (voir l'annexe I pour de plus amples informations).

¹⁶ FCCC/CP/2023/5, par. 15 et 16.

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2023/5, par. 17 et 18.

¹⁸ FCCC/CP/2023/5, par. 19.

¹⁹ FCCC/CP/2023/5, par. 20 à 22.

16. Parmi les nouvelles bonnes pratiques relatives à l'intégration des questions de genre et à la communication d'informations à ce sujet, on peut citer les mesures suivantes :

a) Faire participer les coordonnateurs nationaux chargés des questions de genre et des changements climatiques, qui jouent un rôle clef dans l'exécution des plans de travail et des mandats²⁰ ;

b) Réfléchir à la manière d'intégrer les questions de genre dans les travaux, par exemple dans les contributions relatives aux progrès, aux défis, aux lacunes et aux priorités concernant l'exécution du plan d'action pour l'égalité des sexes²¹, et tenir compte de ces questions genre dans l'auto-évaluation²² ;

c) Évaluer la mesure dans laquelle les questions de genre sont prises en compte dans différents produits et en rendre compte²³.

17. Les organes constitués souhaitent peut-être envisager de prendre les mesures ci-après proposées dans les précédents rapports de synthèse²⁴, s'ils ne l'ont pas déjà fait, pour améliorer leurs méthodes de remontée de l'information et rendre possibles le suivi et la compréhension des progrès qu'ils accomplissent en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux :

a) Prévoir dans leurs rapports une section sur les questions de genre pour mettre en évidence les informations y relatives et les progrès réalisés en la matière, surtout si les rapports en question couvrent de nombreux thèmes, et inclure dans cette section des renseignements sur les dispositifs institutionnels en place et leur approche de l'intégration des questions de genre. Les organes constitués peuvent soit faire figurer dans cette section des informations détaillées sur leurs activités et y faire référence dans d'autres sections, soit y mentionner leurs activités et fournir des précisions ailleurs. Idéalement, les informations relatives au genre ne devraient pas être cantonnées à une section prévue à cet effet ; les activités ou les domaines d'action dans le cadre desquels le genre est une considération parmi d'autres devraient être abordés dans les sections idoines ;

b) Communiquer des renseignements exhaustifs de manière structurée et, si la même information est rapportée à plusieurs endroits dans un même rapport, le faire clairement savoir pour ne pas risquer de donner une fausse idée de l'étendue des activités consacrées au genre ;

c) Assurer la clarté et l'utilité de l'information en expliquant la façon dont les questions de genre ont été prises en compte, en détaillant l'approche suivie, en rendant compte de la mise en œuvre des plans, engagements ou cadres relatifs au genre, et en faisant clairement la distinction entre les mesures prévues et les mesures effectivement prises ;

d) Veiller à ce que les informations fournies soient précises et exploitables en évitant les formules vagues et les affirmations non fondées ou les descriptions trop générales des efforts déployés ;

e) Faire remonter l'information de manière cohérente d'un rapport à l'autre et éviter les omissions d'informations communiquées dans de précédents rapports ou expliquer ces omissions de sorte qu'il apparaisse clairement que telle ou telle activité (prévue) a été poursuivie ou abandonnée ;

f) Réfléchir avec un œil critique au niveau de détail et de ventilation des données, notamment dans les passages relatifs au financement ;

g) Garantir la transparence et la traçabilité des travaux consacrés au genre, et remédier à la limitation du nombre de mots dans les rapports officiels en renvoyant systématiquement vers des ressources et des informations supplémentaires, comme les rapports de réunion, les supports de connaissances et les rapports officiels.

²⁰ Voir l'annexe II, par. 4 c).

²¹ Voir l'annexe I, par. 35, 70, 94, 110 et 129.

²² Voir l'annexe I, par. 104 d).

²³ Voir l'annexe I, par. 124.

²⁴ FCCC/CP/2021/5, par. 101 et FCCC/CP/2023/5, par. 23.

Annexe I

Informations communiquées par les organes constitués sur leurs progrès en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs travaux*

[Anglais seulement]

I. Overview

1. The following 16 constituted bodies are considered in this report:

- (a) AC;
- (b) AFB;
- (c) CDM Executive Board;
- (d) CGE;
- (e) CTCN Advisory Board;
- (f) FWG;¹
- (g) KCI;
- (h) Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee;
- (i) LEG;
- (j) PAICC;
- (k) PCCB;
- (l) SCF;
- (m) Supervisory Body;
- (n) Technology Executive Committee;
- (o) Transitional Committee;
- (p) WIM Executive Committee.

II. Adaptation Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

2. The AC report to COP 28 and CMA 5,² in its subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence and collaboration, notes that it had already agreed to incorporate gender considerations into all its activities and pursued efforts to this effect through:

- (a) The production and dissemination, with the NAP task force, of a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-

* La version originale du présent document n'a pas été revue par les services d'édition.

¹ As the FWG is not mandated to regularly report to a governing body, information on its progress is presented separately in annex II. Similarly, the Transitional Committee does not have a mandate for regular reporting to the governing bodies in the same manner as other constituted bodies and as such only its 2023 report was considered (see annex III).

² [FCCC/SB/2023/5](#).

responsive adaptation action into climate strategies.³ The document was also referenced in the subsections on highlights and on providing technical support and guidance to Parties;

(b) The consideration of gender-related issues at events, including the identification of a persistent gap in the collection and analysis of gender-differentiated data and the need to further enhance gender-responsiveness of NAPs;

(c) The inclusion of information on the implementation of gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions in the interactive country profiles presented via an interactive online tool showing the state of adaptation action by Parties to the UNFCCC;⁴

(d) The integration of gender considerations into the technical paper on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, with case studies demonstrating how certain countries have included a gender perspective in their adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework;⁵

(e) The identification of gender considerations as an important factor in determining the effectiveness of adaptation action and support in the paper prepared jointly by the AC and the LEG,⁶ in collaboration with the SCF, on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(f) The AC's participation in the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, held at SB 58.⁷

3. In the section on awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing, the report indicates that the AC collected gender-disaggregated data through a survey to identify its current and potential audience with a view to continuously improving its communication efforts.

2. 2024

4. The AC report to COP 29 and CMA 6⁸ in its subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence and collaboration, notes that it had already agreed to incorporate gender considerations into all its activities and pursued efforts to this effect through:

(a) The preparation of a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation, by the AC NAP task force, that emphasizes the need to consider traditional gender roles in developing and implementing gender-responsive adaptation action that is based on traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge, values and norms in order to ensure that efforts to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women are culturally sensitive;⁹

(b) The organization and delivery of a training session at the 2024 NAP Expo, in collaboration with the LEG, targeting vulnerable groups, including women. The report states that these sessions address obstacles, needs and gaps related to NAP implementation, and

³ AC. 2023. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632770/>.

⁴ For more information on the interactive country profiles, see FCCC/SB/2023/5, para. 28.

⁵ AC. 2023. *Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational levels: Technical paper by the Adaptation Committee*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632792>.

⁶ See AC-LEG document AC-LEG/2023/1, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632772/>.

⁷ The dialogue on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes, held at SB 58, was organized as an activity under the gender action plan. More information on the discussions, key opportunities and action points identified in relation to strengthening gender integration is available in report FCCC/SBI/2023/13.

⁸ FCCC/SB/2024/4.

⁹ AC NAP task force. 2024. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation. Policy brief by the Adaptation Committee's Taskforce on National Adaptation Plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/642260>.

that information was shared on good practices in integrating considerations of gender equality and women's empowerment into NAPs. The trainings are also referred to in the subsection on adaptation planning and implementation in the section on progress in implementing the flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024;

(c) The inclusion of information on national gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions in the interactive country profiles on the AC's online portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties to the UNFCCC;¹⁰

(d) The inclusion of a section on the importance of, and opportunities for, advancing inclusive and gender-responsive adaptation action in the AC report to mark 30 years of adaptation under the United Nations climate change process;

(e) The outlining of approaches for integrating contextually appropriate gender equality and social inclusion considerations in the toolkit for monitoring, evaluation and learning for NAP processes;¹¹

(f) The moderation of the technical dialogue on financing for a gender-just transition during the thematic day on gender equality, finance, trade and accountability at COP 28 by one of the AC Co-Chairs.¹² This event is also mentioned in the AC report's subsection on meetings and events in the section on organizational and procedural matters.

5. In the same section, the AC reported to have nominated three female and one male expert gender focal points.

6. The annex to the report contains the flexible workplan of the AC for 2025–2027, which indicates that the AC will continue taking into consideration the mandate for constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes and enhance implementation of the gender action plan.

B. Progress

7. In 2023–2024 the AC continued the established practice of including a section in its regular report on integrating gender considerations into its workplan. The body continued to provide information on its significant efforts to progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work.

8. Unlike in its 2021 report, the AC did not include gender-disaggregated data on the composition of speakers in its events in the 2023 or 2024 reports.¹³ Nevertheless, the nomination of expert gender focal points, as reflected in the 2024 report, is noteworthy.

9. The reporting simultaneously claims the mainstreaming of gender across all its activities and highlights some outputs that explicitly reflect this integration. This creates a perceived information gap that could be addressed by strengthening documentation, specificity or adjusting framing.

¹⁰ For more information on the country profiles and online portal, see FCCC/SB/2024/4, paras. 25–28.

¹¹ Beauchamp E, Leiter T, Pringle P, et al. 2024. *Toolkit for monitoring, evaluation, and learning for National Adaptation Plan processes*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/toolkit-MEL-for-NAP-processes>.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Gender-Day->.

¹³ See FCCC/SB/2021/6 and FCCC/SB/2021/6/Corr.1.

III. Adaptation Fund Board

A. Reporting

1. 2023

10. The AFB report to CMP 18 and CMA 4¹⁴ in its subsection on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, states that advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the four cross-cutting themes of the first Medium-Term Strategy and that progress was made in implementing the updated AF gender policy and gender action plan. It further states that:

(a) Gender-related training events were held during the reporting period, including:

- (i) A session during the annual climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs;
- (ii) A webinar for IEs on the updated AF gender policy and the updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy;
- (iii) A webinar for NIEs on available financial and technical support related to gender mainstreaming;
- (iv) A session at the enhanced direct access workshop for NIEs on how to integrate gender considerations into the design of enhanced direct access proposals, how to prepare and implement gender-responsive budgeting and how to report gender progress in projects using the project performance report template;

(b) During the reporting period, the pilot phase of application of the AF gender scorecard commenced. The scorecard was developed with the aim of enhancing the Fund's monitoring of the implementation of its gender policy across its project and programme portfolio through facilitating data and information collection and analysis. The gender scorecard will be applied to projects and programmes at two stages: (1) at entry and (2) during implementation and at exit. The report highlights that the results of the gender scorecard will be included in the 2024 annual performance report of the AF;

(c) Work continued on improving the AF gender-responsive operational framework, including policies and operational guidelines; the updated AF gender policy¹⁵ and the updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy¹⁶ were translated into French and Spanish;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2022¹⁷ provides information on gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in some projects approved during fiscal year 2022;

(e) The body continued collaboration on gender considerations with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat. The Vice-Chair of the AFB participated in the mandated dialogue between the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes at SB 58.

11. The subsection in readiness programme for climate finance, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period references the mission and mandates of the AF and affirms that all its activities are designed to inter alia empower and benefit the most vulnerable people and communities as agents of change and advance gender equality. It further reports that the annual climate finance readiness seminar for accredited NIEs included inter alia discussions on the updated

¹⁴ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6](https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/).

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>. The fund's updated gender policy and action plan is available in English, French and Spanish.

¹⁶ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-implementing-entitiescompliance-adaptation-fund-gender-policy-2/>.

¹⁷ AFB document AFB/EFC.30/3/Rev.1.

guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy, also mentioned in paragraph (a)(iv) above.

12. Under the chapter recommendations for action by the CMP and/or the CMA, the AFB invites the CMP and/or the CMA to take note that the implementation of the updated gender policy and gender action plan¹⁸ of the AF continued.

13. Annex V to the report focuses on presenting examples of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in four AF projects approved during the reporting period, as mentioned in paragraph 10(d) above, extracted from their gender assessments and project specific gender action plans.

14. Annex VI to the report highlights AF communications efforts during the reporting period, indicating that gender was one of the themes highlighted in their products.

15. Annex VIII to the report presents information on the status of the AF portfolio. It includes a list of project/programme proposals and concepts in the active pipeline as at 30 June 2023, containing a project to unlock investments in gender and youth inclusive early-growth stage adaptation small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya and Uganda among those whose content was endorsed.

16. Annex IX presents the response of the AFB to the guidance of the CMP 17 and CMA 4. In response to the request to the AFB to increase the gender-responsiveness of the resources provided by the AF,¹⁹ the report makes reference to the information presented in paragraphs 10–13 above.

17. The annex to the addendum to the report mentioned in paragraph 10 above²⁰ includes references to gender:

(a) Under the chapter implementation of the second Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027), the body indicates the Fund’s annual performance report for the fiscal year 2023 includes a section dedicated to gender informing that the pilot phase of the application of the Fund’s gender scorecard has continued with a view to contributing to the Fund’s efforts in enhancing monitoring of the implementation of its gender policy across its project and programme portfolio through facilitating data and information collection and analysis. The body reports that a gender training, which included an interactive gender case study exercise, was held at the annual NIE seminar. The report notes that the AF secretariat started developing an e-course on gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation projects, which the expectation of launching it in 2024;

(b) Under the chapter readiness programme for climate finance, the body makes reference to the training in the annual NIE seminar mentioned in paragraph 17(a) above;

(c) Under the chapter impact and results drivers (sustainability, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency) the body notes that high participation of women in ecosystem-based adaptation activities may lead to a more efficient and effective implementation of adaptation activities, with the side benefit of improving women’s decision-making and leadership within the communities. It mentions that this is illustrated in Mongolia.

2. 2024

18. The AFB report to CMP 19 and CMA 5²¹ in its subsection on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, indicates that:

(a) The AF launched its first e-learning course on gender mainstreaming in April 2024, aimed at strengthening understanding and building capacity in integrating gender mainstreaming across the project life cycle, in line with its gender policy. Offering additional details on the course contents and delivery method;

¹⁸ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

¹⁹ Decision 5/CMP.17, para. 16.

²⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6/Add.1.

²¹ See FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6.

(b) Gender-related training events were held during the reporting period, including;

(i) A session during the annual climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs;

(ii) A webinar for IEs and stakeholders on the e-learning course on gender mainstreaming and using information and data to advance gender equality.

(c) During the reporting period, the pilot phase of the AF gender scorecard was implemented. The results of the gender scorecard are due to be included in the annual performance report of the AF in 2024;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2023 provides information on gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in some projects approved during fiscal year 2023;

(e) Collaboration on gender considerations with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat, continued, for example through a side event on gender-responsive finance organized with the Climate Investment Funds, the GCF and the GEF, held at COP 28, and through the AFB secretariat's participation in a training for national gender and climate change focal points on the topic of climate finance and gender.

19. Under the chapter recommendations for action by the CMP and/or the CMA, the AFB invites the CMP and/or the CMA to take note of the production of e-learning courses on mainstreaming gender in project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation; and that the AF continued to implement the updated gender policy and gender action plan of the AF,²² including by developing the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above.

20. In the subsection learning and sharing, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, the report highlights the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above.

21. In the subsection readiness programme for climate finance, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, the report mentions the events indicated in paragraph 18(b) above.

22. In the chapter complementarity and coherence with other climate funds and operational linkages and relations between the Adaptation Fund and other UNFCCC bodies, it mentions that the AFB, through its secretariat, organized one joint session with the GCF on gender mainstreaming in AF projects and programmes; and that the AFB enhanced its collaboration with other climate funds and partner organizations on promoting gender equality in climate action, referring to the AFB, through its secretariat, having shared its experience of and lessons learned from gender mainstreaming in its operations and in AF-supported projects and programmes and having discussed with other climate funds ways of enhancing complementarity and coherence of gender-related work among the funds.

23. In Annex IV the participation of the AFB and its secretariat in gender-related events, such as the UNFCCC Gender Collective Impact Gathering meeting and the event Accelerating Gender-Responsive NDC Implementation in the Asia-Pacific, organized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the UNFCCC is reported.

24. Annex V to the report focuses on presenting examples of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in four AF projects approved during the reporting period, as mentioned in paragraph 18(d) above, extracted from their gender assessments and project specific gender action plans.

25. Annex VI to the report highlights AF communications efforts during the reporting period, indicating that gender was one of the themes highlighted in their products.

26. Annex VIII to the report presents information on the status of portfolio of the AF. It includes a list of project/programme proposals and concepts in the active pipeline as at 30 June 2023, containing a project to unlock investments in gender and youth inclusive early-

²² See footnote 15 above.

growth stage adaptation small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya and Uganda among those whose content was endorsed.

27. Annex IX presents the response of the AFB to the guidance of the CMP 18 and CMA 5. In response to the request to the AFB to increase the gender-responsiveness of the resources provided by the AF,²³ the body refers to the information presented in paragraph 18 above. In response to the mandate stemming from decision [2/CMA.5](#), the report refers to the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above, which is expected to help enhance capacities for gender mainstreaming throughout a project's life cycle. In addition, it mentions that the readiness grants enable NIEs to undertake project scale-up efforts and address environmental, social and gender-related risks.

28. The annex to the addendum to the report mentioned in paragraph 18 above²⁴ includes references to gender:

(a) Under the specific chapter on gender, the report indicates that the secretariat completed a pilot implementation of the AF Gender Scorecard for the fiscal year 2024. The summary of the result of the AF Gender Scorecard implementation for the fiscal year 2024 is presented in the gender section of the AF Annual Performance Report for the fiscal year 2024,²⁵ and the report notes that the full AF Gender Scorecard report is expected to be available as an informational document. It also notes that a gender knowledge study was being developed to identify best practices on gender mainstreaming and lessons learned from AF projects and programmes in the agriculture and food security sectors;

(b) Under the chapter knowledge management, it mentions the course referred to in paragraph 18(a) above and the study mentioned in paragraph 28(a) above.

B. Progress

29. The AFB has continued to provide comprehensive information on gender mainstreaming in its work, providing a high level of traceability, such as by referencing documents that provide in-depth information on aspects cited in the report. The reporting is consistent and well-structured owing to information on gender being provided in relevant sections as well as in the section on gender with additional detailed and complementary information. It is noteworthy that the AF continued the practices started in 2021 of including an annex that provides details of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in approved AF projects.

30. It is further noteworthy that the AFB references other reports, which contain a greater level of detail on gender integration, such as such its annual performance report, which covers the results of the gender scorecard. The AFB further completed the pilot implementation of its gender scorecard, conducted events and trainings to support and monitor gender mainstreaming throughout the cycle of AF projects.

31. While providing relevant information on the new e-learning course, neither annual report details the funds provided for building and strengthening the capacity of IEs to implement the environmental and social safeguards and gender policy. This was a good practice in previous reports for tracking progress of implementation.

²³ Decision 3/CMP.18, para. 13.

²⁴ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/4/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/6/Add.1](#).

²⁵ Document AFB/EFC.34/9, available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wpcontent/uploads/2024/09/AFB.EFC_34.8_Annual-Performance-Report-for-FY24.pdf.

IV. Clean development mechanism Executive Board

A. Reporting

32. There is no reference to gender in the 2023 or 2024 reports²⁶ of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP.

B. Progress

33. Despite having taken initial steps towards integrating gender considerations into its work in previous years,²⁷ the Board did not include any information on gender in its regular reports in 2021–2024.

V. Consultative Group of Experts

A. Reporting

1. 2023

34. The CGE report to SBI 59²⁸ presents information on gender balance of technical experts who conducted the technical analysis of biennial update reports as 46 per cent women and 54 per cent men. It also presents information on the number of women and men participants in each of the three regional hands-on training workshops, and underlines that the CGE continued to encourage the participation of women through the letter inviting nominations for participation of national experts in the regional hands-on training workshops. The report further notes the CGE participation in the dialogue among the Chairs of the constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes held at SB 58.

2. 2024

35. The CGE report to SBI 61²⁹ mentions the same information as the 2023 report with updated numbers.³⁰ The report further mentions the CGE submission made on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan as well as its content, including the capturing of gender-related statistics concerning its training workshops and reporting of them in its progress and workshop reports; its invitation to the secretariat's gender team to attend the 12th meeting of the CGE in order to raise awareness of gender issues among CGE members; and its plan to develop a gender-related case study and add it to the CGE toolbox on institutional arrangements. The report further mentions participation of the CGE in an informal meeting on gender and transparency convened by the secretariat's gender team with national gender and climate change focal points and plans to consider disseminating a toolkit on gender-responsive biennial transparency reports prepared by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, once available.

B. Progress

36. Like previous reports, in its 2023 and 2024 reports, the CGE presented data disaggregated by gender on participation in training workshops. The 2023 and 2024 reports further include such information on technical experts involved in the technical analysis of biennial update reports. In 2024 the CGE reported increased engagement on gender, for

²⁶ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/5](#), [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3](#) and [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3/Add.1](#) respectively.

²⁷ See document [FCCC/CP/2021/5](#), paras. 30–32.

²⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2023/20](#).

²⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2024/18](#).

³⁰ Including 46 per cent of technical experts being women and number of women and men participants in each of the two regional hands-on training workshops.

example by raising awareness of gender issues among CGE members, contributing to and participating in gender-related activities, and plans.

VI. Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board

A. Reporting

1. 2023

37. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023³¹ notes that the bodies collaborated to develop a roster of gender and climate change technology experts. It further mentions that the TEC, the CTCN and their secretariats engaged in regular exchanges and collaborated intersessionally to ensure coordination and coherence of work under the Technology Mechanism. This included the TEC and CTCN exchanging information across areas of work, inter alia on gender-responsive urban mobility.

38. The annex to the report presents draft joint key messages and recommendations of the TEC and the CTCN on technology and nationally determined contributions. The TEC and the CTCN indicate the existence of various examples from different regions and country contexts where the uptake of technologies directly supports the implementation of NDCs, including gender-responsive and effective stakeholder engagement approaches. Further, the TEC and the CTCN recommend that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to stimulate the uptake of technologies in support of NDC implementation by:

(a) Fostering gender-responsive, inclusive, participatory and equitable approaches that consider the needs, priorities, knowledge and capacities of all technology stakeholders; generate awareness of technology benefits; and foster stakeholder engagement and buy-in regarding processes and technologies. The bodies stressed that, in particular, technology uptake needs to lead to a just transition, protect workers, communities, Indigenous Peoples and women, ensure a more socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks, and foster leapfrogging to near zero emission or low-emission climate technologies, which are in line with meeting the targets of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Supporting academia and civil society, including women, youth and Indigenous Peoples organizations, that work with local and national governments on addressing barriers to technology uptake towards the achievement of NDC targets, including by strengthening national systems of innovation.

39. The chapter on activities and performance of the CTCN includes various references to gender:

(a) In the subsection Advisory Board meetings and membership, the body highlights that the board endorsed the updated gender policy and action plan for 2023–2025, developed with support from the women and gender constituency to strengthen mainstreaming of gender-responsive approaches across CTCN activities;

(b) In the subsection on promoting endogenous and gender-responsive technologies and harnessing Indigenous People's knowledge; under the section on enabling environments and capacity-building, the body notes that a gender perspective must be integrated into the design of all technical assistance projects, including through gender analysis and the appointment of a gender expert. It notes the example of an assessment of the gender division in Mongolia, in relation to involvement in livestock farming, to prioritize necessary livestock interventions, where data on the percentage of technical assistance supported by a gender analysis and expert, along with their resulting outcomes and impacts, was lacking. It indicates that this gap will be addressed through the updated monitoring and evaluation framework and the updated gender policy and action plan;

³¹ [FCCC/SB/2023/3](#).

(c) In the subsection collaboration with children and youth and women and gender constituencies, under collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the CTCN mentions its support for the 2022 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, disseminating information thereon through its Network and providing access to a year-long mentoring programme for the winners; and having served on the jury to select the award winners for 2023.

2. 2024

40. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2024³² notes that the bodies continued to collaborate on joint activities including the operationalization of the gender and climate technology expert roster,³³ mentioned in paragraph 37 above, and further elaborated that it constituted an online database of international professionals, local experts and Indigenous Peoples with recognized expertise in the area of gender equality and climate technology, which 95 experts had joined as at September 2024.

41. In the chapter on activities and performance of the CTCN:

(a) In the subsection on promoting gender-responsive and endogenous technologies and harnessing Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, under the section enabling environments and capacity building, the body notes that, following the endorsement of the new CTCN gender policy and action plan 2023–2027 in September 2023, annual gender workplans were being developed and monitored.³⁴ A CTCN gender assessment and action plan was introduced during the development of technical assistance response plans to ensure that gender mainstreaming is integrated from the outset and carried throughout implementation of projects. Furthermore, the percentage of the budget for technical assistance projects dedicated to gender mainstreaming has increased from 1 to 5 per cent under the new policy. Gender funds support, inter alia, the hiring of gender experts and the development of gender policy briefs, as, for example, in the technical assistance project completed in Georgia;

(b) In the same subsection, the CTCN mentions having actively promoted the Technology Mechanism gender and climate technology expert roster, including by referring to it in the technical assistance request template and encouraging Network members and national designated entities to engage experts from the roster;

(c) In the subsection collaborating with UNFCCC constituted bodies and constituencies, under collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the CTCN notes that, as part of its ongoing collaboration with the UNFCCC women and gender constituency, the CTCN supported the 2023 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, disseminating information thereon via the Network and providing access to a year-long mentoring programme to the winners, and served on the jury to select the award winners for 2024 CTCN.

42. Annex II to the report presents the CTCN technical assistance projects completed during the reporting period for each area of system transformation. Under the water-energy-food focus, the project “Solar based irrigation for women’s empowerment -”pay as you irrigate” as a means of water management and food security in Mozambique (Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator)” was finalized in Mozambique, under the Adaptation thematic area. Under the area of building and infrastructure, the project “Designing nature-based solutions with an ethnic and gender-equity approach, to increase the resilience of rural mountain communities in protected natural areas affected by extreme weather events in Honduras” was finalized in Honduras, under the Adaptation thematic area.

³² FCCC/SB/2024/3.

³³ Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/networking-and-collaboration/gender-and-climate-technologyexpert-roster>.

³⁴ See CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2024/23/27 for the gender workplan for 2024.

B. Progress

43. Building on previous practice, the joint chapter of the joint TEC and CTCN reports provides information on the bodies' progress in jointly mainstreaming gender considerations and undertaking gender-responsive action, following the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in their work by adopting a gender policy or a structured approach to integrating gender considerations. A noteworthy development is the launch of a global roster of experts.

44. The CTCN has continued to include sections on gender-responsive engagement and endogenous and gender-responsive technologies, demonstrating commitment to a crosscutting integration of gender considerations across its work and reporting. Including references to external documents to corroborate affirmations relating to activity implementation, is a practice that could be extended to all activities, in order to further improve traceability and transparency.

VII. Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

A. Reporting

1. 2023

45. The report of the KCI to SBI 59³⁵ includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI continued to mainstream gender considerations in its work, including by establishing an informal network of experts on gender issues relevant to response measures and by ensuring gender balance among the speakers at KCI side events and among the experts appointed as consultants for its work.

46. The report further mentions, in the context of its workplan activity 9, that a technical paper on identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures, taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations, and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations, was being finalized.

2. 2024

47. The report of the KCI to SBI 61³⁶ includes the same information as mentioned in paragraph 45 above and further reports on the publication of the technical paper³⁷ referred to in paragraph 46 above. It further reports having initiated research, with the support of the secretariat, on the basis of this technical paper, with a view to preparing a policy brief on this matter.

48. In its rules of procedure, the KCI refers to the goal of gender balance in the context of its membership and when drawing on expertise necessary to perform its functions, including from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

B. Progress

49. The annual reports of the KCI include a section on gender and demonstrate that the body has made some progress in integrating gender considerations across its work. The KCI has reiterated its commitment to striving for gender balance, including in the selection of

³⁵ FCCC/SB/2023/6.

³⁶ FCCC/SB/2024/8.

³⁷ KCI, 2024. *Impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and people in other vulnerable situations*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/638245>.

experts, consultants and speakers for its events. It has also appointed GFPs and reaffirmed its commitment to continuing to monitor the integration of gender into its work.

50. The annual reports only provide brief information on how the KCI has mainstreamed gender in its work. Future annual reports would benefit from more specific reference to and examples of the KCI work through which gender has been considered, aligning with the approaches the KCI adopted to integrate gender in its work.³⁸

VIII. Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

51. The 2023 and 2024 reports of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee³⁹ do not refer to gender beyond gender balance in the context of the body's membership.

B. Progress

52. The information included in the reporting on integrating gender is insufficient to determine progress.

IX. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Reporting

1. 2023

53. The LEG report to SBI 58⁴⁰ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It noted its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs to strengthen gender considerations in adaptation, and its progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work. The same section includes a figure showing the percentage share of women participating in all LEG meetings and events since LEG 37 (February 2020). The LEG further agreed to continue strengthening gender considerations in its work by:

(a) Using the UNFCCC gender action plan and ensuring that the gaps identified in its implementation are considered when developing activities to support the LDCs;

(b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender-related guidelines (jointly with for example, the AC and the NAP Global Network) and developing relevant training;

(c) Considering how best to support countries in gender mainstreaming at the national level.

54. Under the subsection addressing the mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG recalled its support to LDCs mentioned in paragraph 53 above and mentions that there has been an increase in the number of projects including gender analyses or gender mainstreaming plans and integrating gender considerations into results frameworks as per the analysis in its 2022 synthesis report, which focuses on the efforts of the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects under national adaptation programmes of action, NAPs and programmes under the Financial Mechanism.

³⁸ The KCI agreed, at its 5th meeting, to adopt approaches to integrate gender in its work. See KCI/2021/5/10, para. 20.

³⁹ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/3](#) and [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/2](#) respectively.

⁴⁰ [FCCC/SBI/2023/7](#).

55. It further noted under the subsection collaboration under the UNFCCC that the LEG recognized the potential to enhance collaboration on gender considerations with other UNFCCC constituted bodies, including through its participation in the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee's task force on displacement and expert group on non-economic losses.

56. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the NAP Global Network noted that countries continue to submit requests relating to the integration of gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

57. Annex II of the report presents activities of the subgroups of the national adaptation plan technical working group for 2023–2024, indicating that the multistakeholder group advised on the integration of gender considerations into the products and activities of the LEG in 2023.

58. Annex IV of the report contains the LEG work programme for 2023–2024 which includes two activities referring to gender, namely: (i) Continue to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG; and (ii) collaborating with other constituted bodies and programmes on activities related to some areas, including gender.

59. The LEG report to SBI 59⁴¹ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work, further highlighting it as a priority area for 2023–2024. Under its ongoing activities and next steps section the LEG included a subsection on consideration of gender.

60. As part of the section on ongoing efforts and next steps, within the context of technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the LEG reported on the work of the NAP technical working group, including the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup, which is advancing work on strengthening gender considerations in NAPs.

61. As part of the same section, in the context of addressing mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG reported on conducting technical sessions on gender at the annual NAP Expos, and the engagement of the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup mentioned in paragraph 60 above in identifying and implementing relevant actions.

62. As part of the same section, in the context of consideration of gender, the information contained in paragraphs 60 and 61 above is reiterated and reference is further made to:

- (a) The importance of inclusive participation referencing the LEG's rules of procedure;
- (b) Integration of gender considerations into all LEG technical products and activities;
- (c) Incorporating specific chapters on gender into the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, its synthesis reports and technical papers;
- (d) Consistently conducting technical sessions on gender considerations at the NAP Expos;
- (e) Adding gender as a cross-cutting topic of the NAP writing workshops;
- (f) Analysis of NAPs submitted and adaptation projects implemented by the LDCs from a gender perspective.

63. The same section further includes an updated version of the figure mentioned in paragraph 53 above, and captured the LEG's agreement to continue:

- (a) Providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs for strengthening gender considerations in adaptation and to continue integrating a gender perspective into its work;

⁴¹ [FCCC/SBI/2023/17](#).

(b) Engaging with the national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs in this regard, including through webinars or technical meetings, as appropriate.

64. The LEG reported on incorporating specific chapters on gender in technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as well as in synthesis reports and technical papers, inclusion of gender as a cross-cutting topic in NAP writing workshops, analyses of submitted NAPs and adaptation projects undertaken by LDCs with a gender perspective.

65. The report captured the LEG agreeing to continue conducting technical sessions on gender at the annual NAP Expos, to further engage the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant actions, to continue its engagement with national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs through webinars or technical meetings and to further its technical guidance and support on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation.

66. The LEG reiterated the remark mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

67. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the Global Water Partnership reported providing support to LDCs in integrating gender equality in climate resilience and water security

68. Finally, under Annex II of the report, the LEG recorded progress made by LDCs in securing funding from the GCF for gender-responsive adaptation actions. Notable examples include Bangladesh's project on enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change-induced salinity, and Ethiopia's project on building gender-responsive resilience of vulnerable communities in response to increasing drought risk.

2. 2024

69. The LEG report to SBI 60⁴² mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It indicates that the LEG discussed its submission on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan,⁴³ which included relevant mandates of the LEG and provisions on gender; outputs and publications of the LEG related to gender; and details on activities and milestones of the LEG that align with the priority areas of the gender action plan.

70. Under subsection addressing the mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG reported to have agreed to continue engaging the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant action in relation to its support to LDCs in integrating gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

71. The LEG reiterated the opportunity for collaboration mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

72. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the NAP Global Network reported that 24 countries LDCs received direct technical support from the Network related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and that one of its thematic areas of support is gender.

73. In the subsection on direct country support under ongoing activities and next steps, the LEG indicates that strengthening consideration of vulnerable groups and local communities, including in terms of gender, was identified as one of the topics for a training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs related to NAPs to be held in 2024.

74. Annex III to the report contains the LEG work programme for 2024–2025 which includes two activities referring to gender, namely: (i) Continue to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the

⁴² FCCC/SBI/2024/5.

⁴³ In response to the call for submissions in Decision 15/CP. 28, para. 2. The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG; and (ii) collaborating with other constituted bodies and programmes on activities related to some areas, including gender.

75. The LEG report to SBI 61⁴⁴ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It indicates that the LEG discussed strategies for further integrating a gender perspective into its work programme and agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs of the importance of ensuring a gender balance when nominating participants to attend LEG events. The LEG further agreed to invite the LDCs and relevant organizations to submit case studies pertaining to the consideration of gender in the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to using the information to produce an outreach publication on the matter with the support of the multi-stakeholder support subgroup.

76. Under the subsection training on national adaptation plans, under technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the LEG noted the training on NAPs, organized with the AC and conducted during NAP Expo 2024, which focused on improving access to and mobilization of finance, developing and applying monitoring, evaluation and learning tools and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and communities, including women, in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG agreed to incorporate content and lessons learned from the training into future training.⁴⁵

77. The LEG reiterated the opportunity for collaboration mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

B. Progress

78. The LEG has reported gender-disaggregated data on participation in its meetings and events in 2023 but did not continue this practice in 2024. The LEG continued to dedicate a section of its report to gender and has been identifying ways to strengthen gender considerations in its work, including mainstreaming gender in its work programme. The section on gender of the LEG reports facilitates comparison and identification of additional or missing information across reports. A noteworthy development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

79. The LEG reports would benefit from more specific information on steps taken to integrate gender considerations into its work and from explicitly identifying the reports, guidelines, or technical products where gender has been integrated as well as on action undertaken to pursue opportunities for collaboration with other UNFCCC bodies.

X. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

80. The PAICC report to CMA 5⁴⁶ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment, which notes a secretariat presentation on these matters and that the PAICC agreed to continue its discussion on the matter of identifying possible ways to mainstream gender issues and its participation in the dialogue with Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SBI/2024/22.

⁴⁵ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/programme>.

⁴⁶ FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/4.

2. 2024

81. The PAICC report to CMA 6⁴⁷ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment and the same information reported in 2023. It further agreed to aim for gender balance in electing its Co-Chairs.

B. Progress

82. The PAICC continues to discuss the matter of identifying possible ways to mainstream gender in its work.

XI. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

A. Reporting

1. 2023

83. The PCCB report to SBI 59⁴⁸ includes extensive references to gender, including information on gender-related mandates, activities under the 2021–2024 workplan and implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard and a dedicated annex with detailed information on approach and specific outputs.

84. The PCCB reports electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard and reaffirms its efforts to mainstream gender into its work. In the section on cross-cutting issues, and referencing respective mandates, the report states that by implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB progressed in ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work, referring to annex II of the report titled, progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB in the reporting period, for further details.

85. The report further mentions gender-related activities including the participation in the Joint Dialogue on Enhancing Indigenous women climate leadership in the UNFCCC process, participation in the dialogue between the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective, involvement of gender experts in the Capacity-building Hub steering committee to ensure mainstreaming across the programme of the Hub, a thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022 on horizontal and vertical integration of the NDCs of African States, which highlighted the need for mainstreaming gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness in NDC policies and points to several case studies and good practices that were shared.

86. The PCCB further recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to facilitate effective adaptation action and more equitable outcomes by strengthening the capacities of developing countries to develop bankable projects and secure financial resources and by establishing appropriate governance structures for, inter alia, ensuring that monitoring, evaluation and learning is effective, inclusive and gender-responsive.

87. Annex I to the report presents monitoring and evaluation findings, highlighting activities that addressed gender-responsiveness across stakeholder engagement, calls for submissions, technical products, thematic dialogues, and outreach. Under a section on outcomes and an indicator on addressing crosscutting issues, the report notes that the PCCB included in its call for submissions on coherence and coordination and in its Expression of interest for the Capacity-building hub questions related to gender and that about 20 per cent of the successful expressions of interest related to mainstreaming gender. It further states that all technical products of the PCCB delivered in the reporting period include multiple references to gender specifically mentions the PCCB-OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights including a module on persons, groups and peoples in vulnerable

⁴⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/7](#).

⁴⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2023/14](#).

situations, including women, and the PCCB toolkit including a section dedicated to gender, the thematic dialogue mentioned in paragraph 85 above, and a PCCB Network's Capacity-building Stories podcast episode on capacity-building with Indigenous Peoples and the economic empowerment of Indigenous women and girls.

88. Under indicators on female to male ratio in resource persons and participants, the PCCB reports an average of just over 50 per cent of resource persons for PCCB activities are women and includes detailed information on gender balance of resource persons and participants for individual events and meetings.

89. The above-mentioned annex II, reiterates or provides further detail on gender-related activities referenced in the main report and includes additional information. This includes:

(a) The expansion of the PCCB network to 30 organizations with a focus on gender, further detail on Capacity-building Hub steering committee members;

(b) A joint event with the LEG and the World Resources Institute for NAP Expo 2023;

(c) Some degree of gender mainstreaming having been achieved in the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar and the PCCB technical paper on Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action;

(d) Representation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender in the PCCB-facilitated ICG and consideration of gender in its forthcoming e-booklets containing capacity-building resources;

(e) Further information on gender balance, including for example, in learners who completed the PCCB-OHCHR online course.

90. In the same annex, the PCCB affirms its efforts to disseminate information on initiatives supporting development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action and to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard.

91. It also includes information on the use of post-event surveys, which include a question on gender-responsiveness of the events and received a majority of positive and no negative responses.

2. 2024

92. The PCCB report to SBI 61⁴⁹ includes references to gender similar to the 2023 report.

93. The PCCB reports electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard and reaffirms its efforts mainstreaming gender into its work. In the section on cross-cutting issues, and referencing respective mandates, the report states that by implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB progressed in ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work. The report further references a submission made by the PCCB for the final review of implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, which outlines progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in relation to the PCCB implementing the gender action plan between 2019 and 2023.⁵⁰

94. Other gender-related activities reported include other constituted bodies reporting on their gender-related activities in meetings of the ICG, and involvement of gender experts in the Capacity-building Hub steering committee to ensure mainstreaming across the programme of the Hub.

95. The PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA:

(a) Encourage Parties to apply a multi-stakeholder approach to building and maintaining capacity by engaging a broad range of Parties and non-Party stakeholders at the

⁴⁹ FCCC/SBI/2024/19.

⁵⁰ The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

national, subnational and local level, including representatives of academia, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, traditional leaders, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the private sector, including informal sectors and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, when undertaking capacity-building needs assessments and when designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating capacity-building interventions on the basis of identified needs;

(b) Encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to develop strategies aimed at enabling micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, traditional leaders, women and youth to participate in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as training programmes targeting those and other stakeholders on various aspects of the NAP process.

B. Progress

96. The PCCB has demonstrated strong commitment and tangible progress in mainstreaming gender considerations across its work building on its structured and consistent implementation of the gender mainstreaming standard since 2020 and has been a model for the good practice of precisely and critically reporting on its progress, focusing on steps taken, also identifying opportunities for improvement, which enables the body to better address challenges.

97. In 2024 the PCCB discontinued the practice of including an annex for tracking progress of gender mainstreaming in its work and included significantly less detail on outputs, outcomes, impact and effectiveness, which has previously been helpful for monitoring and facilitated traceability, comparability and assessment of progress.

98. Compared to the level of detail and range of gender-related activities and outputs documented in previous reports, including the 2023 report, the 2024 report contains significantly less gender-specific information and key activities, data on gender balance, and examples of gender-responsive outputs and outcomes are less visible or absent. This shift may reflect changes in depth and breadth of gender-related implementation or reporting.

99. The PCCB monitored and reported detailed information on gender balance, sought feedback on inclusivity of its activities, and differentiated between those outcomes that include some references to gender and those that include a more in-depth engagement. A new development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

XII. Standing Committee on Finance

A. Reporting

1. 2023

100. The SCF report to COP 28 and CMA 5⁵¹, in the section on gender, informs that the body integrated a gender perspective into its technical work, where relevant. An example provided is the report on the doubling of adaptation finance,⁵² which discusses gender-responsiveness in terms of the effectiveness of adaptation finance and highlights the consideration of gender as a key opportunity for improving the quality of adaptation finance in a manner consistent with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and with Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. The body further reports having made efforts to achieve gender balance in its events.

⁵¹ [FCCC/CP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8](#).

⁵² More information is available in the executive summary of the report ([FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.1](#)).

101. In the section linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the report notes the appointment of a focal point for gender-related matters as well as their active participation at the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes.

102. Annex II includes the workplan of the SCF for 2024, indicating the organization and realization of the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance as an outcome under activity 1(a). It further indicates integration of a gender perspective into SCF processes as per the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision [21/CP.22](#); and the integration of gender considerations into the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 28 and CMA 5, as appropriate.

103. Annex III presents the general outline of the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including a subtopic on considerations in relation to gender, under other considerations.

104. Some addenda to the report include references to gender, including the following:

(a) Executive summary of the report on the doubling of adaptation finance⁵³, which includes references to gender under key findings and opportunities, highlighting that emerging assessments of adaptation outcomes consider qualitative criteria including social systems and gender. It further notes that gender-responsive approaches enhance effectiveness in reaching adaptation objectives, that take into account the unique vulnerabilities, needs and contributions of all people can increase the effectiveness of adaptation finance and mentions an example of the Philippines where public-private partnerships require social considerations including related to gender equality;

(b) Synthesis of views regarding ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement;⁵⁴

(c) Summary of the 2023 Forum of the SCF on financing just transitions⁵⁵, which includes a reference to gender and inclusivity related GCF policies and women being amongst those most affected by the transitions;

(d) Self-assessment report of the SCF⁵⁶, which reports that the survey, which served as the primary source of input to the self-assessment included a question on gender-responsiveness of SCF workplans, and captures related findings and suggestions for improvements in this regard;

(e) Compilation and synthesis of submissions on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism by the co-facilitators of the SCF.⁵⁷

2. 2024

105. The SCF report to COP 29 and CMA 6⁵⁸ includes various references to gender, particularly in relation to the steps undertaken to organize the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance. In the section on gender, it notes that the SCF integrated a gender perspective into its technical work, where relevant, highlighting that the sixth BA refers to the effectiveness of adaptation finance from a gender perspective and highlights the consideration of gender as a key opportunity for improving the quality of adaptation finance, consistently with the work under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, and in accordance with

⁵³ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.1.](#)

⁵⁴ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.3.](#)

⁵⁵ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.4.](#)

⁵⁶ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.5.](#)

⁵⁷ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.6.](#)

⁵⁸ [FCCC/CP/2024/6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8.](#)

Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. It further mentions that efforts were made to achieve gender balance among the speakers of all SCF events in 2024.

106. The section on the Forum of the SCF includes a subsection on the forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance, noting that:

(a) The programme was organized taking into account the subtopics suggested by SCF members and observers at SCF 33, which were gender-responsive finance for climate action and resilience, with a focus on developing and scaling tools, best practices and inclusive approaches that consider diverse perspectives, including those of multilateral funds, national frameworks, the private sector and local communities, while integrating the experience and knowledge of marginalized groups such as Indigenous Peoples, youth and children; challenges and opportunities in advancing gender-responsive climate finance within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on economic diversification and development, and financing sectoral climate actions and resilience; gender-responsive climate finance as a means to advance the social and economic empowerment of women; and investment frameworks, tools, criteria, data and reporting for gender-responsive finance for accelerating climate action and resilience;

(b) The forum was held in Arusha from 2 to 3 September 2024, counting over 130 participants representing the SCF, governments, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral climate funds, bilateral agencies, the private sector, academia, think tanks and civil society organizations working on gender;

(c) The programme and the video recording of the Forum are available on its dedicated web page⁵⁹ and the summary report was finalized intersessionally.⁶⁰

107. The same section notes that the importance of gender-responsive financing for enhancing climate action and resilience was discussed at SCF 35 as a possible subtheme for the 2025 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture.

108. Under possible action by the COP and the CMA, it indicates that the COP and the CMA may wish to consider the summary report on the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance.⁶¹

109. In the section linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the report notes the appointment of a focal point for gender-related matters. It further highlights that the SCF provided submissions in response to invitations from COP 28 and CMA 5, including on gender and climate change.⁶²

110. Annex II to the report includes the workplan of the SCF for 2025, indicating integration of a gender perspective into SCF processes as per the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision [21/CP.22](#); and the integration of gender considerations into the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 29 and CMA 6, as appropriate.

111. Some addenda to the report include references to gender, including the following:

(a) Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows⁶³, which in its key findings on climate finance flows includes a paragraph on gender, referencing data gaps pertaining to the gender and climate finance nexus impacting climate finance needs assessments, as well as the strengthening of gender considerations in the governance, project design and impact measurement of multilateral climate funds, and resulting stimulation of commitments by public DFIs including further detail on the GCF, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Climate Investment Funds. The addendum further

⁵⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/2024-SCF-Forum>.

⁶⁰ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

⁶¹ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

⁶² Decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2.

⁶³ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.1](#).

includes a recommendation for climate finance providers and recipients, as well as data aggregators, to improve the tracking and granularity of reporting of data on gender-responsive climate finance, as well as to improve the dissemination of best practices in relation to the gender-related aspects of climate finance, gender-related impacts of climate finance interventions and for gender-responsive budgeting;

(b) Second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement⁶⁴, includes reference to gender in its key findings, particularly in relation to gender integration into NDCs and recommendations, including encouraging:

(i) Relevant institutions to consider how funding can support sustained technical capacities in developing country Parties for addressing gaps for needs assessment, including for gender-responsive climate action;

(ii) Developing country Parties and relevant institutions gathering data and information on needs of developing country Parties to enhance efforts, approaches and available information related to inter alia gender-responsive climate action and the needs of Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups;

(iii) Parties to strengthen coordination, including through exchange of information and best practices, with a view to leveraging a diversity of expertise and perspectives, including for undertaking gender analysis and pursuing participatory stakeholder engagement, when costing needs of developing country Parties for implementing action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(c) Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation⁶⁵, which includes an encouragement to data providers and aggregators to provide information on the gender-responsiveness of climate finance;

(d) Summary report of the 2024 Forum of the SCF on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance;⁶⁶

(e) Draft guidance to the GCF;⁶⁷

(f) Draft guidance to the GEF.⁶⁸

B. Progress

112. The SCF has continued applying the practice of summarizing information on gender in a well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant. It has maintained its gender mainstreaming efforts by appointing a GFP, referencing gender-balanced participation in events, gender considerations in technical work and events, and identifying how to integrate gender considerations into its workplan. The SCF currently does not report on gender-balance at its events.

113. Noteworthy developments in the reporting cycle were the focus on gender at the 2024 SCF Forum, the discussion of gender as a potential subtheme for the 2025 SCF Forum, the structured inclusion of gender considerations in the reports, recommendation to the COP and the CMA, and the submissions of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

⁶⁴ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.2.](#)

⁶⁵ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3.](#)

⁶⁶ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5.](#)

⁶⁷ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.6.](#)

⁶⁸ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.7–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.7.](#)

XIII. Supervisory Body

A. Reporting

1. 2023

114. The annual report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 5⁶⁹ includes a reference to gender in the subsection other considerations by the Supervisory Body, under the chapter work in the reporting period. The body indicates that, following the request of the CMA in decision [3/CMA.3](#), paragraph 5(i), it considered the gender action plan and incorporated relevant actions into the work of the Supervisory Body and the operations of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

115. The addendum⁷⁰ to the annual report mentioned in paragraph 114 above, in the section encouraging broad participation, under the chapter methodology principles, indicates that mechanism methodologies shall use language that is easy to understand, inclusive, gender-sensitive and accessible to a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

2. 2024

116. The report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 6⁷¹ includes a subsection called gender action plan, under the item regulatory and other matters considered by the Supervisory Body in the chapter work in the reporting period. There, the body reports having agreed at its 8th meeting to regularly report on gender-balanced representation and how the SBM has addressed gender considerations in its work. During the reporting period, the Body considered gender-balanced representation in its work, in particular during the selection of expert panel members. Further, the Body highlights that gender considerations featured prominently in the work of the SBM through the development of the sustainable development tool by having gender equality as one of the principles through which activity participants shall identify potential gender-based risks and impacts and introducing effective measures to avoid, prevent or mitigate such risks and impacts.

117. The addendum⁷² to the annual report mentioned in paragraph 116 above, in the subsection gender action plan, under the item regulatory and other matters considered by the Supervisory Body in the chapter work in the reporting period, reports no change in this item during the reporting period.

B. Progress

118. A development in the reporting period is that the Supervisory Body has considered the gender action plan in its work and added a specific subsection on gender in its report, which facilitates tracking and comparability.

⁶⁹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15](#).

⁷⁰ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15/Add.1](#).

⁷¹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2](#).

⁷² [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2/Add.1](#).

XIV. Technology Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023⁷³

119. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023⁷⁴ includes a section on activities and performance of the TEC, with a subsection implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027, where the body:

(a) Includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, reporting to have continued mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its workplan and achieved gender balance among panellists at its events, and having appointed two GFPs for 2023;

(b) Mentions having established 16 open-ended activity groups to support the implementation of its workplan and that representatives of all the UNFCCC observer constituencies, including the women and gender constituency, were invited to join the groups and most have done so;

(c) Indicates having participated in the dialogue among the chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes;

(d) Mentions having, in collaboration with the UNFCCC Gender team and the CTCN gender focal point, developed a policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility, to be finalized in 2024.

120. In the subsection challenges and lessons learned the TEC highlights that gender-balanced membership of the TEC has not yet been achieved despite COP guidance and the TEC drawing attention to the issue in the past. The body indicates it would benefit from full membership, and Parties are strongly encouraged to nominate female candidates.

2. 2024⁷⁵

121. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2024⁷⁶ includes a section on activities and performance of the TEC, with a subsection implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027, where the body:

(a) Includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, reporting to have, with the support of its GFPs and in collaboration with the UNFCCC gender team, continued mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its rolling workplan (under activity D.4), referencing reports on TEC 28 and 29 for further details on the appointment of gender focal points and gender mainstreaming efforts, and having achieved gender balance among panellists at events organized by the TEC during the reporting period;

(b) The TEC further mentions having published a policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility and provides further detail on its contents, namely that it offers insights into gender inequalities and gender-based differences in the context of urban mobility systems, presents policy options and good practices for developing, implementing and scaling up mobility technologies, infrastructure and services that support decarbonization of the transport sector while responding effectively to the needs of all members of society, as well as outlining related challenges and barriers;

(c) Mentions having worked with 17 open-ended and ad hoc activity groups to support the implementation of its workplan and that representatives of interested UNFCCC observer constituencies, including the women and gender constituency, are members of the groups and actively contributed to their work;

⁷³ Paras. 37–38 above relate to the joint work performed by the TEC and CTCN and should be considered for a full picture of the TEC's work in 2023.

⁷⁴ [FCCC/SB/2023/3](#).

⁷⁵ Para. 37 above relates to the joint work performed by the TEC and CTCN and should be considered for a full picture of the TEC's work in 2024.

⁷⁶ [FCCC/SB/2024/3](#).

(d) Mentions that in the area of digital technologies, the TEC has launched, in partnership with Enterprise Neurosystem, the AI Innovation Grand Challenge, and that positive consideration would be given to projects already being implemented in developing countries, particularly the LDCs and small island developing States, and led by women;

(e) Highlights the development of knowledge products in collaboration with partners, including the policy brief mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, based on which it developed key messages and recommendations on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility for consideration at COP 29 and CMA 6.

122. Annex I to the report presents draft key messages and recommendations of the TEC for the COP and the CMA based on the work carried out by the body in the reporting period, including the knowledge products mentioned in paragraph 121(e) above. Several recommendations make references to gender, including:

(a) Considering the policy brief realizing early warnings for all, the TEC recommends that, to scale up innovation and fit-for-purpose technology solutions, the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, as relevant, to, among others, support the integration of technologies into projects to promote local stakeholder engagement such that both low- and high-technology solutions enable the creation and consumption of risk knowledge by Indigenous Peoples; youth; female-led and community-based groups and entities, including local universities, research institutions and start-ups; and build the technical capacity of stakeholders in developing countries for enhancing reporting on, production, use of and access to risk knowledge, including by implementing targeted actions that strengthen the inclusion and build the capacity of women in technology in order to address persisting gender disparity;

(b) Considering the policy brief on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, as relevant, on this issue, to undertake accurate, robust and context-specific assessments of local agrifood systems that are inter alia gender-responsive and identify suitable and correct skills, especially for smallholders and vulnerable segments of the population, and, in particular, consider initiatives focused on equipping rural women with digital literacy and relevant skills;

(c) Considering the policy brief on integrating hard-to-abate industries, particularly steel, cement and chemical industries, into the process of preparing and implementing NDCs for deep industrial decarbonization, the TEC highlighted that international cooperation and knowledge-sharing are catalysts for inter alia gender equality; and that there are signs of women's leadership and participation slowly increasing within industry but they are still at a low level. To enhance industrial decarbonization, particularly in hard-to-abate industries, while accelerating progress towards net zero emissions, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to consider promoting women's leadership in industry;

(d) Drawing from the policy brief mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, the TEC highlighted that:

- (i) Substantive action will be required for urban mobility to contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and promoting sustainable development;
- (ii) Addressing gender-based differences in travel behaviour, access to and affordability of transport, safety while using various modes of transportation and employment in the transportation sector will help achieve climate action in the sector;
- (iii) Without consideration people of all genders, especially women, in policies and actions for achieving zero- and low-emission and climate-resilient urban mobility, they will fall short of fully contributing to achieving emission reduction targets and sustainable development and to facilitating equitable and just transitions;
- (iv) People of different genders often have different travel needs and behaviours owing to gender roles and social norms, as well as to characteristics of individuals such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability status and class,

which intersect to create unique dynamics and effects, necessitating gender-specific policy considerations;

(v) There is considerable evidence that existing urban mobility systems neither provide women and gender-diverse people with the same level of access, safety, comfort and connectivity as they do for men, nor provide equal employment opportunities. This is in part because women's needs were overlooked in the design of these systems, information on women's needs was not collected when designing these systems and provisions to protect women from harassment and gender-based violence are inadequate;

(vi) Policy options and successful initiatives relating to gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility have been well documented, so the emphasis needs to shift towards integrating those options into policy, programme and project documents at the national, especially the city, level;

(e) Based on the policy brief, mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, and to accelerate the implementation and scale-up of gender- and climate-responsive technology solutions in urban mobility systems, the TEC recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and other stakeholders, as relevant, to:

(i) Improve the collection, availability and use of gender and transport data for urban mobility planning that addresses climate change and social inequalities;

(ii) Consider implementing mutually supportive principles and measures, adopting approaches such as 'avoid-shift-improve', and participating in initiatives and using toolkits for implementing zero- and low-emission sustainable urban mobility, such as those described in the policy brief referred to in paragraph 121(a) above;

(iii) Raise the visibility of gender- and climate-responsive urban mobility policies in the planning and reporting instruments under the Paris Agreement and those related to sustainable development, including those by non-State actors, and highlight the need for those policies to reflect and enhance national commitments relating to sustainable urban mobility and create a coherent framework for mutually reinforcing action on climate change and sustainable mobility;

(iv) Foster enabling environments and supportive policy frameworks that contribute to the achievement of gender equality, for example by promoting action towards achieving sustainable development goals related to gender and the creation of greater employment opportunities for women in the urban mobility sector;

(f) Considering the Climate Technology Progress Report 2023, to which the TEC and the CTCN contributed in the context of collaboration with UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the TEC highlighted that finance flows for urban infrastructure are hampered by a 'business as usual' mindset and that it is critical to embrace a new paradigm for urban infrastructure investment that includes aggregation, green and climate financing, impact and innovation funding, and investment through a gender lens.

B. Progress

123. The TEC made significant progress since adopting a structured approach to integrating gender considerations into its work, built further on this progress over the past two years and continued to consistently report on gender in a dedicated section of its annual report. When reporting on gender balance, the body could consider referencing disaggregated data on participation. The practice of identifying existing challenges and lessons learned is useful to identify potential areas for improvement.

124. It is noteworthy that the body has included a gender perspective in several of its knowledge products, and in its reporting differentiates the degree of gender integration and has further made related recommendations to the COP and the CMA.

XV. Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

125. The 2023 report of the WIM Executive Committee⁷⁷ includes a section on the integration of gender considerations under the chapter organizational and procedural matters. It includes information on consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing and updating its five-year rolling workplan (2023–2027); and consideration of the goal of gender balance in selecting speakers for its events.

126. One of the addenda to the 2023 report⁷⁸ presents a summary of progress reports received by the WIM Executive Committee from organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries, and relevant to the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and includes information on actions that involved gender-responsive early warning systems, received in submissions.

127. Annex I of another addendum to the 2023 report⁷⁹ provided information on the WIM Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan for 2023–2027, which includes references to gender, such as the review of arrangements for designating Executive Committee members to represent the Committee vis-à-vis other bodies, including in relation to gender. It further reports that two members of the WIM Executive Committee, one from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and one from Parties not included therein, were appointed as focal points for gender. Under recommendations, it is noted that Parties may wish to encourage the WIM Executive Committee to continue to make outputs of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups available to broader audiences, including women, to expand the Committee's reach and to promote the technical expertise and products of its thematic expert groups.

2. 2024

128. The 2024 joint annual report of the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change⁸⁰, includes a section on the integration of gender considerations under the chapter organizational and procedural matters. It includes information on consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing and updating its five-year rolling workplan (2023–2027); and refers to the input⁸² submitted on progress in, and possible actions going forward with regard to, ensuring the gender-responsiveness of its work and that of its thematic expert groups to inform the review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;⁸³ and mentions that the WIM Executive Committee would focus on gender under its standing agenda item at ExCom 21 on how the latest climate science can inform policymaking relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

⁷⁷ FCCC/SB/2023/4.

⁷⁸ FCCC/SB/2023/4/Add.1.

⁷⁹ FCCC/SB/2023/4/Add.2.

⁸⁰ CMA 2 established, as part of the WIM, the Santiago network (Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43). The terms of reference of the Santiago network (Contained in annex I to decisions 12/CMA.4 and 11/CP.27.) provide that the Santiago network secretariat will prepare an annual report on activities of the Santiago network secretariat and network and on the performance of their respective functions and submit it to the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for its consideration and approval. The approved report will be forwarded to the secretariat to be included in a joint annual report of the Santiago network and the Executive Committee submitted to the governing body or bodies through their subsidiary bodies.

⁸¹ FCCC/SB/2024/2.

⁸² Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender").

⁸³ In response to the call for submissions in decision 15/CP.28, para. 2.

129. The report further includes a subsection on integration of gender considerations under the chapter on organizational and procedural matters of the Santiago network, highlighting that the Santiago network consists of a network of member organizations, bodies, networks and experts that are committed to taking into consideration gender equality and empowerment of women in their work.⁸⁴

130. Annex I to the report lists the two Executive Committee focal points for gender.

131. Annex II to the report mentions a member of the Women and Gender Constituency as member of the Advisory Body of the Santiago Network.

132. The first addendum to the 2024 report⁸⁵ includes a subsection on the integration of gender considerations, under the section cross-cutting work, under the chapter progress of implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee. It indicates that:

(a) The WIM Executive Committee continued integrating a gender perspective into the development of its knowledge products, including:

(i) The report on the case studies of the projects funded by the GCF in relation to the strategic workstreams of the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage;

(ii) The technical guide, on integrating human mobility linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes;

(iii) The technical paper on non-economic losses, featuring loss of territory and habitability, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and cultural heritage;

(iv) The compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, volume 2;

(b) The gender-focused discussions at ExCom 21, mentioned in paragraph 128 above, were informed by two expert briefings, one on the intersection of gender, climate and disaster risk reduction⁸⁶ and the other on the experience of women from three regions of loss and damage.⁸⁷

B. Progress

133. The WIM Executive Committee continued applying the good practice of summarizing information on gender in a well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant.

134. It has continued efforts to mainstream gender across its work, including in its workplan for 2023–2027. A noteworthy development is that the body now reports information on relevant outputs of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups, such as the inclusion of gender considerations across various specific knowledge products and the dedication of a focus on gender in discussions under one of its standing agenda items. A noteworthy development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

⁸⁴ The guidelines for the designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts as members of the Santiago network are available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/16TXX85cscNLY-Gsg_cpbRIJ0xoBLTN/view.

⁸⁵ FCCC/SB/2024/2/Add.1.

⁸⁶ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/M%20Picard%20EXCOMWIM%20Gender%20D%20L_corrig%20%28002%29.pdf.

⁸⁷ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ExCom%2021st%20meeting_UNW_Final.pdf.

Annexe II

Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones : communication d'informations sur ses progrès en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans ses travaux

1. Le Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones n'a pas pour obligation de présenter des rapports périodiques aux organes directeurs. Étant donné qu'il n'a pas élaboré de rapport à l'intention du SBSTA ou de la COP en 2023, le présent examen ne porte que sur le rapport qu'il a soumis au SBSTA à sa soixantième session (2024)¹.

I. Communication d'informations

2. Le rapport soumis par le Groupe de facilitation à la soixantième session du SBSTA, publié dans le cadre de l'examen prescrit du Groupe mené à la vingt-neuvième session de la COP², contient des informations sur les résultats des travaux qu'il mène au titre du plan de travail de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones pour 2022-2024, ainsi qu'un projet de plan de travail de la plateforme pour la période 2025-2027³.

3. Dans la section « Principaux résultats obtenus par le Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones dans l'exécution de ses fonctions », sous-section « Contribution accrue des peuples autochtones et des communautés locales à une action climatique renforcée et plus ambitieuse », le Groupe fait référence au préambule de l'Accord de Paris et fait observer, dans ce contexte, que les Parties sont encouragées à élaborer des contributions déterminées au niveau national, des plans nationaux d'adaptation (PNA) et des communications nationales qui tiennent compte des questions de genre, sont fondés sur les droits et intègrent les connaissances des peuples autochtones, les savoirs traditionnels et les systèmes de connaissances locaux, le cas échéant⁴.

4. Le projet de plan de travail de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones pour 2025-2027, désormais appelé « plan de travail de Bakou », figure à l'annexe I du rapport et contient plusieurs références aux questions de genre :

a) Le paragraphe 4 dispose que, lors de l'exécution du plan de travail, le Groupe de facilitation continuera à employer les méthodes qui se sont révélées efficaces pour faciliter la participation et la contribution des peuples autochtones et des communautés locales au processus découlant de la Convention et pour fournir un espace qui leur permette de collaborer véritablement avec les Parties, les organes constitués et les autres contributeurs de la plateforme, d'une manière transversale, notamment en faisant participer les peuples autochtones et les communautés locales, y compris les femmes, les jeunes et les détenteurs de savoirs, au processus découlant de la Convention et à d'autres processus en tenant compte des questions de genre et en reconnaissant les droits et les savoirs des peuples autochtones, les connaissances traditionnelles et les savoirs locaux ;

b) L'activité 2.1 (approche collective 2 : collaboration régionale) consiste à organiser au moins deux réunions régionales (ou birégionales) par an, pour et dans une région socioculturelle autochtone ou une région reconnue par les Nations Unies différentes, avec la participation directe des anciens, des praticiens, des détenteurs de savoirs, des femmes et des

¹ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#).

² Voir la décision [16/CP.26](#), par. 12.

³ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annexe I. Le plan de travail, baptisé « plan de travail de Bakou de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones », a été accueilli favorablement au paragraphe 2 de la décision [14/CP.29](#).

⁴ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), par. 35.

jeunes de chaque région à la planification et à l'organisation de ces réunions, en rapport avec le thème annuel choisi par le Groupe de facilitation ;

c) L'activité 5.1 (approche collective 5 : renforcement de la collaboration avec les Parties), fait référence à des actions de sensibilisation ciblées à mener auprès des correspondants nationaux, notamment ceux de la Convention, mais pas uniquement, des points de contact pour les pertes et préjudices, des points de contact pour l'adaptation, des coordonnateurs nationaux pour l'égalité des genres et les changements climatiques et des coordonnateurs nationaux de l'Action pour l'autonomisation climatique ;

d) L'activité 5.4 (approche collective 5), consiste à renforcer la participation des peuples autochtones et des communautés locales au processus relevant de la Convention, en privilégiant la participation directe, notamment des jeunes et des femmes, aux sessions de formation, aux ateliers des organes constitués compétents et aux secteurs d'activités concernés de la Convention afin de faciliter leur contribution au processus de formulation, de mise en œuvre et de communication des politiques et des actions en matière de climat.

5. L'annexe III du rapport, dans laquelle figurent des informations sur les progrès accomplis dans l'exécution du plan de travail de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones pour 2022-2024, contient les références au genre suivantes :

a) Le Groupe de facilitation a recommandé que chaque région désigne au moins une femme autochtone et une personne représentant la jeunesse pour les réunions annuelles des détenteurs de savoir afin de favoriser la représentation équilibrée des genres et la participation des jeunes⁵ ;

b) Le dialogue conjoint visant à promouvoir le rôle dirigeant des femmes des communautés locales et des femmes autochtones dans la politique et l'action climatiques et à mettre en avant leurs solutions dans ces domaines, organisé au titre du plan de travail de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones, s'est tenu à la vingt-septième session de la COP. En sont ressortis plusieurs messages clefs et mesures à prendre concernant les pratiques susceptibles de permettre à davantage de femmes des communautés locales et de femmes autochtones à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans le processus découlant de la Convention. Le rapport contient également des informations détaillées sur les échanges de vues tenus au cours du dialogue⁶ ;

c) Les participants aux tables rondes de la jeunesse sont intéressés aux stratégies tenant compte des questions de genre visant à promouvoir le partage des connaissances entre les générations et l'équité dans le cadre de l'élaboration et de l'application des politiques climatiques à tous les niveaux⁷ ;

d) Le Groupe de facilitation a noté qu'il fallait élaborer des orientations et des recommandations sur la base du document actualisé sur l'analyse des lacunes que présentent les politiques, mesures et communications découlant de la Convention, en accordant une attention particulière aux générations futures, à la jeunesse et à la participation des femmes⁸.

6. L'annexe V du rapport rassemble des récits partagés par les peuples autochtones et les communautés locales sur l'action climatique et la protection de la nature, en particulier :

a) Les femmes appartenant au peuple pastoral des Karamojong (Ouganda), qui font des observations qui facilitent les prévisions météorologiques, avertissant la communauté de l'arrivée prochaine de la pluie ou d'un épisode de sécheresse ainsi que de l'arrivée de maladies du bétail. Les conflits liés au climat auxquels ce peuple est confronté et les changements climatiques et environnementaux privent les femmes karamojong de leur pouvoir d'action et affaiblissent les institutions représentatives qui leur sont propres⁹ ;

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, annexe III, par. 2.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, annexe III, par. 27. Les messages clefs et les mesures à prendre figurent dans le rapport sur le dialogue (FCCC/SBI/2023/4).

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, annexe III, par. 50.

⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, annexe III, par. 33. Le document en question est disponible à l'adresse suivante <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-12/Technical%20Paper%20Activity%209.pdf>

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, annexe V, par. 14.

b) Les femmes des régions socioculturelles autochtones d'Asie et d'Afrique, qui jouent un rôle essentiel en assurant la sécurité alimentaire et une gestion responsable de l'environnement dans leurs communautés. Elles font appel aux connaissances et pratiques traditionnelles pour conserver les semences, notamment en créant des banques de semences dont elles assurent la gestion. Outre qu'elles sont essentielles au transfert de connaissances, ces banques garantissent la disponibilité de semences de différentes espèces végétales qui pourront être plantées et servir à la production alimentaire. Les femmes autochtones possèdent un savoir-faire très étendu en ce qui concerne les techniques de conservation des semences et ont une connaissance de l'écologie qui est essentielle au maintien de la diversité des semences ; elles contribuent donc dans une large mesure à la sécurité alimentaire et à la gestion responsable de l'environnement dans leurs communautés¹⁰.

II. Progrès accomplis

7. Le rapport soumis à la soixantième session du SBSTA contenait davantage d'informations que les précédents sur les progrès réalisés par le Groupe de facilitation dans l'intégration des questions de genre dans ses travaux¹¹. Il pourrait être intéressant, dans les futurs rapports, que le Groupe donne plus de précisions sur la manière dont les questions de genre sont intégrées de manière transversale dans les travaux menés dans le cadre de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones.

8. Dans le cadre du plan de travail de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones pour 2025-2027, le Groupe de facilitation entend intégrer le genre de façon transversale dans ses travaux et identifie les coordonnateurs nationaux chargés du genre et des changements climatiques en tant qu'interlocuteurs privilégiés pour l'exécution des activités.

¹⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, annexe V, par. 16.

¹¹ FCCC/CP/2021/5, annexe II, et FCCC/CP/2023/5, annexe II.

Annexe III

Comité de transition : communication d'informations sur ses progrès en ce qui concerne l'intégration des questions de genre dans ses travaux

1. Le Comité de transition s'étant vu confier un mandat limité dans le temps, il n'a pas pour obligation de soumettre des rapports périodiques aux organes directeurs. Il a néanmoins élaboré un rapport qu'il a soumis pour examen à la COP, à sa vingt-huitième session, et à la CMA, à sa cinquième session (2023)¹, dans lequel figurent des informations sur la prise en compte des questions de genre dans les recommandations et les débats qui ont éclairé la mise en route du Fonds permettant de faire face aux pertes et préjudices, par exemple. Le présent examen de la communication d'informations sur les progrès accomplis par le Comité de transition en matière d'intégration du genre dans ses travaux ne porte donc que sur le rapport susmentionné.

I. Communication d'informations

2. Le rapport soumis par le Comité de transition à la vingt-huitième session de la COP et à la cinquième session de la Conférence des Parties agissant comme réunion des Parties à l'Accord de Paris (CMA) porte sur les travaux menés par le Comité en 2023. Ses annexes contiennent les recommandations formulées par le Comité conformément à son mandat, sous la forme d'un projet de décision soumis pour examen et adoption par la COP, à sa vingt-huitième, et par la CMA, à sa cinquième session (annexe I), l'instrument régissant le Fonds (annexe II), les recommandations du Comité sur les nouvelles modalités de financement (annexe III), la liste des membres du Comité (annexe IV) et une liste des organisations représentées au sein du groupe d'appui technique du secrétariat (annexe V).

3. Le rapport du Comité de transition à la vingt-huitième session de la COP et à la cinquième session de la CMA reprend les éléments clefs du rapport de synthèse sur les résultats de plusieurs activités et produits², qui visait à étayer les recommandations qu'élaborerait le Comité transitoire³. Il y est notamment question de l'importance de la prise en compte et de l'institutionnalisation de l'inclusion effective des populations vulnérables, de la prise en compte des questions de genre et de la promotion des droits de l'homme dans le cadre des nouvelles modalités de financement et du Fonds permettant de faire face aux pertes et préjudices.

4. Il est rappelé, dans le préambule du projet de décision présenté à l'annexe I du rapport soumis par le Comité de transition à la vingt-huitième session de la COP et à la cinquième session de la CMA, que, lorsqu'elles prennent des mesures pour faire face aux changements climatiques, les Parties devraient respecter, promouvoir et prendre en considération leurs obligations respectives concernant les droits de l'homme, le droit à un environnement propre, sain et durable, le droit à la santé, les droits des peuples autochtones, des communautés locales, des migrants, des enfants, des personnes handicapées et des personnes en situation vulnérable et le droit au développement, ainsi que l'égalité des sexes, l'autonomisation des femmes et l'équité entre les générations.

5. L'annexe II du rapport, où figure l'instrument régissant le Fonds, contient des références aux questions de genre, à savoir :

a) Le Fonds doit notamment optimiser l'utilité de ses financements sur la gestion des pertes et préjudices liés aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques tout en

¹ [FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#).

² Document TC4/2023/8 du Comité de transition.

³ Conformément au paragraphe 15 des décisions [2/CP.27](#) et [2/CMA.4](#). Les activités et les produits sont définis dans les autres paragraphes de ces décisions.

favorisant les retombées positives sur les plans environnemental, social et économique et dans le domaine du développement, et adopter une approche qui tienne compte des questions de genre et de culture⁴ ;

b) S'agissant de la composition du Conseil du Fonds, les groupes régionaux et groupes de Parties concernés sont censés désigner des représentants en tenant dûment compte de la représentation équilibrée des genres, et le Conseil doit intensifier la mobilisation des parties prenantes en invitant des observateurs, notamment des jeunes, des femmes, des membres des peuples autochtones et des représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales de défense de l'environnement, à participer activement aux réunions et aux débats connexes⁵ ;

c) D'après le règlement intérieur du Conseil, pour assurer la contribution et la participation des parties prenantes, le Fonds doit notamment créer des forums consultatifs afin de les mobiliser et de dialoguer avec elles. Ces forums sont ouverts à un large éventail de parties prenantes, et notamment aux femmes. Le règlement prévoit également la mise en place de mécanismes visant à encourager les parties prenantes, y compris les acteurs du secteur privé, les organisations de la société civile et les groupes les plus vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques, notamment les femmes, les jeunes et les peuples autochtones, à contribuer et à participer à la conception, à la mise au point et à l'exécution des activités financées par le Fonds⁶ ;

d) S'agissant de l'appropriation par les pays et des modalités d'accès, le Fonds vise à promouvoir et à renforcer les mesures prises par les pays pour faire face aux pertes et préjudices en adoptant des stratégies pilotées au niveau national, notamment en garantissant la participation effective des institutions et parties concernées, en particulier les femmes, les groupes vulnérables et les peuples autochtones⁷ ;

e) Le personnel doit être sélectionné compte tenu de la nécessité de respecter un équilibre entre les régions et entre les genres, ainsi que la diversité culturelle et linguistique⁸.

6. Enfin, d'après les recommandations relatives aux nouvelles modalités de financement présentées à l'annexe III du rapport, une grande variété de sources de financement, notamment des sources innovantes, devraient venir soutenir et compléter les modalités nouvelles et existantes, y compris les sources, les fonds, les processus et les initiatives relevant ou non de la Convention et de l'Accord de Paris, et elles devraient être mises à disposition de telle sorte que les modalités de financement nouvelles et existantes ciblent les personnes et populations exposées aux aléas climatiques, parmi lesquelles les femmes, les enfants, les jeunes, les peuples autochtones et les migrants et réfugiés climatiques des pays en développement particulièrement vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques.

II. Progrès accomplis

7. Si le rapport du Comité de transition à la COP (vingt-huitième session) et à la CMA (cinquième session) ne contient que peu de références au genre, cette question est abordée dans une certaine mesure dans les recommandations du Comité, où l'importance de la prise en compte des questions connexes est mentionnée. Il en ressort également un souci de la représentation équilibrée de genres et de la participation des femmes.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, annexe II, par. 5.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, annexe II, par. 19 et 20.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, annexe II, par. 28 et 29.

⁷ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, annexe II, par. 43.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, annexe II, par. 32.

Annexe IV

Missions et fonctions des organes constitués et modalités de soumission de leurs rapports périodiques

<i>Organe</i>	<i>Communication d'informations</i>	<i>Missions, structure de gouvernance et travaux</i>
Comité de l'adaptation	Chaque année à la COP et à la CMA, par l'intermédiaire des organes subsidiaires	Le Comité de l'adaptation a pour mission de promouvoir la mise en œuvre de l'action renforcée pour l'adaptation de manière cohérente au titre de la Convention ^a . Il contribue à améliorer l'adaptation au niveau mondial en travaillant sur des questions cruciales dans différents secteurs d'activité : contributions d'experts sur les mesures d'adaptation et les moyens de mise en œuvre, activités de promotion et de sensibilisation, mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Paris, et amélioration de la cohérence et recensement des bonnes pratiques et des possibilités de développer les actions en faveur de l'adaptation.
Conseil du Fonds pour l'adaptation	Chaque année, à la CMP et à la CMA	Placé sous l'autorité de la Conférence des Parties agissant comme réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto (CMP), dont il suit les directives, le Conseil du Fonds pour l'adaptation supervise et gère le financement de projets et de programmes dans les pays en développement par l'intermédiaire du Fonds pour l'adaptation. Le Fonds pour l'adaptation a été créé aux fins du financement de projets et de programmes d'adaptation dans les pays en développement Parties qui sont Parties au Protocole de Kyoto, et concourt à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Paris depuis 2019^b. Le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial fournit des services de secrétariat provisoires au Conseil du Fonds pour l'adaptation, et la Banque mondiale fait office d'administratrice provisoire du Fonds pour l'adaptation. Le Conseil du Fonds pour l'adaptation travaille en étroite collaboration avec des entités nationales et régionales qui cherchent à donner aux pays en développement les moyens d'accéder directement aux financements et de gérer tous les aspects des projets. Sa stratégie à moyen terme pour 2023-2027^c consiste notamment à appuyer la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable et à relever les défis liés à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Paris. On trouve parmi ses quatre thèmes transversaux la promotion de l'égalité des genres et l'autonomisation des femmes et des filles. À la stratégie s'ajoutent la politique et le plan d'action du Fonds pour l'adaptation en matière de genre^d, qui a été actualisée en 2021 dans l'idée de faire en sorte que le Fonds pour l'adaptation puisse contribuer sans accroc à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Paris.
Conseil exécutif du MDP	Chaque année, à la CMP	Le Conseil exécutif du MDP supervise le mécanisme pour un développement propre (MDP) et accomplit des fonctions de réglementation consistant notamment à accréditer des entités en tant qu'entités opérationnelles désignées, à élaborer les politiques et procédures régissant le fonctionnement du MDP, à approuver les méthodes et les niveaux de référence uniformisés, et à certifier les réductions d'émissions obtenues dans le cadre des projets et des programmes d'activités.
GCE	Chaque année à la COP, par l'intermédiaire du SBI	Le GCE a pour mission d'améliorer l'élaboration des communications nationales et des rapports biennaux actualisés des Parties non visées à l'annexe I ainsi que le processus correspondant en fournissant des conseils et un appui techniques. Il concourt à l'application du cadre de transparence renforcé prévu par l'Accord de Paris.

<i>Organe</i>	<i>Communication d'informations</i>	<i>Missions, structure de gouvernance et travaux</i>
Conseil consultatif du CRTC	Chaque année à la COP, par l'intermédiaire des organes subsidiaires, dans un rapport élaboré conjointement avec le CET	Le Centre-Réseau des technologies climatiques (CRTC) rend compte à la COP et reçoit des directives de celle-ci par l'intermédiaire du Conseil consultatif du CRTC, qui lui fournit des orientations sur la manière de hiérarchiser les demandes des pays en développement et, de manière générale, supervise et évalue ses résultats. En tant qu'instrument de mise en œuvre du Mécanisme technologique, il favorise un transfert accéléré de technologies écologiquement rationnelles en vue d'un développement à faible émission de carbone et résistant aux changements climatiques à la demande des pays en développement, par l'intermédiaire des entités nationales désignées, en fournissant des solutions technologiques, un renforcement des capacités et des conseils sur les politiques et les cadres juridiques et réglementaires. Une analyse des fonctions, des activités et des principales parties prenantes du CRTC sous l'angle des questions de genre, menée en 2017, lui a permis de mettre en œuvre une stratégie d'intégration encore plus complète et cohérente^e.
Groupe de facilitation	Le Groupe de facilitation n'est pas tenu de soumettre des rapports annuels, mais il a été chargé de soumettre un rapport au SBSTA, à sa soixantième session, pour examen à la vingt-neuvième session de la COP	À sa création, le Groupe de facilitation de la plateforme des communautés locales et des peuples autochtones s'est vu confier la mission de rendre la plateforme plus opérationnelle et de faciliter l'exécution de ses trois fonctions ayant trait aux savoirs, à la capacité de mobilisation et aux politiques et mesures relatives aux changements climatiques. Le secrétariat appuie le Groupe et les travaux menés dans le cadre de la plateforme.
CKI	Chaque année à la COP, à la CMP et à la CMA	Le CKI fournit un appui au forum sur l'impact des mesures de riposte mises en œuvre dans la mise en œuvre de son programme de travail ^f .
Comité de contrôle du respect des dispositions du Protocole de Kyoto	Chaque année à la CMP	Le Comité de contrôle du respect des dispositions est composé d'une chambre de la facilitation, qui adresse des conseils et fournit une assistance aux Parties pour favoriser le respect des dispositions du Protocole de Kyoto, et une chambre de l'exécution, qui décide des conséquences du non-respect par les Parties de leurs engagements au titre du Protocole de Kyoto.

<i>Organe</i>	<i>Communication d'informations</i>	<i>Missions, structure de gouvernance et travaux</i>
Groupe d'experts des PMA	Au SBI à chacune de ses sessions	Le Groupe d'experts des PMA prête assistance aux PMA dans le cadre de leurs efforts d'adaptation, en particulier en ce qui concerne la formulation et l'exécution des PNA et des programmes d'action nationaux aux fins de l'adaptation, ainsi que la mise en œuvre du programme de travail en faveur des PMA. Il est chargé d'élaborer un programme de travail biennal glissant que le SBI est invité à examiner chaque année à sa première session^g. À sa seizième session, la COP lui a demandé de formuler des orientations et des conseils techniques pour une plus grande prise en compte des questions de genre et des populations vulnérables des PMA^h.
Comité chargé de la mise en œuvre et du respect des dispositions de l'Accord de Paris	Chaque année à la CMA	Le Comité chargé de la mise en œuvre et du respect des dispositions de l'Accord de Paris facilite la mise en œuvre des dispositions de l'Accord de Paris et en promeut le respect ⁱ .
Comité de Paris	Le Comité de Paris rend compte des progrès réalisés chaque année à la COP et à la CMA par l'intermédiaire du SBI, aux sessions de ce dernier, qui coïncident avec celles de la COP	À sa création, le Comité de Paris sur le renforcement des capacités a reçu pour mandat de remédier aux lacunes et de répondre aux besoins, actuels et nouveaux, liés à l'exécution d'activités de renforcement des capacités dans les pays en développement Parties, et d'intensifier encore les efforts de renforcement des capacités, notamment la cohérence et la coordination des activités menées dans ce domaine au titre de la Convention. À sa deuxième session, la CMA a décidé que le Comité concourrait aussi à l'application de l'Accord de Paris ^j .
CPF	Chaque année à la COP et à la CMA	Le Comité permanent du financement (CPF) a pour mission d'aider la COP à s'acquitter de ses fonctions relatives au Mécanisme financier^k. Le CPF organise son forum pour permettre aux organes et aux entités qui interviennent dans le financement de l'action climatique de communiquer et de s'échanger des informations ; adresse des projets d'orientations aux entités fonctionnelles du Mécanisme financier et fournit des contributions d'experts, notamment dans le cadre d'examen indépendants et périodiques du Mécanisme financier et de l'évaluation biennale faisant le point des flux financiers dans le domaine de l'action en faveur du climat ; améliore les activités relatives au suivi, à la notification et à la vérification de l'appui au-delà de l'évaluation biennale faisant le point des flux financiers dans le domaine de l'action en faveur du climat.

<i>Organe</i>	<i>Communication d'informations</i>	<i>Missions, structure de gouvernance et travaux</i>
Organe de supervision	Chaque année à la CMA	L'organe de supervision a pour mission de superviser le mécanisme créé en vertu du paragraphe 4 de l'article 6 de l'Accord de Paris afin de contribuer à l'atténuation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre et d'appuyer le développement durable ^f .
CET	Comme le Conseil consultatif du CRTC ci-dessus	Le Comité exécutif de la technologie (CET) a pour mission de faciliter la mise en œuvre effective du mécanisme technologique et agit sous la direction de la COP ^m . Il promeut la collaboration et la participation des parties prenantes et élabore des notes d'informations, des documents techniques et d'autres publications pour diffuser des directives de politique générale. Il a élaboré et approuvé une approche générale concernant la prise en compte généralisée des questions de genre à la vingt-cinquième session de la COP ⁿ .
Comité de transition	Le Comité de transition n'est pas tenu de soumettre des rapports annuels, mais il a été chargé de soumettre un rapport à la vingt-huitième session de la COP et à la cinquième session de la CMA	À sa création, le Comité de transition a reçu pour mission de formuler des recommandations sur la mise en place des nouvelles modalités de financement et du fonds visant à aider les pays en développement qui sont particulièrement exposés aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques à faire face aux pertes et préjudices ^o . Ces recommandations, soumises pour examen et adoption par la COP, à sa vingt-huitième session, et la CMA, à sa cinquième session, concernent entre autres l'élaboration des arrangements institutionnels, des modalités, de la structure, de la gouvernance et du mandat du fonds permettant de faire face aux pertes et préjudices ; la définition des éléments des nouvelles modalités de financement ; le recensement et l'accroissement des sources de financement ; la coordination et la complémentarité avec les modalités de financement en place. Le Comité de transition a clôturé ses travaux à sa cinquième réunion.
Comité exécutif du Mécanisme international de Varsovie	Le Comité exécutif du Mécanisme international de Varsovie rend compte à la COP, par l'intermédiaire des organes subsidiaires, et travaille sous sa direction ^p ; le Mécanisme international de Varsovie est placé sous l'autorité de la CMA, dont il suit les directives ^q	Le Comité exécutif est chargé d'orienter l'exécution des fonctions du Mécanisme, lequel promeut la mise en œuvre de stratégies en réponse aux pertes et préjudices dus aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques suivant une approche globale, intégrée et cohérente^r. Il exécute les fonctions du Mécanisme sur la base du plan de travail quinquennal glissant de ce dernier, qui traite de manière transversale de questions concernant les pays en développement particulièrement vulnérables et les groupes de population qui sont déjà vulnérables, notamment pour des raisons liées au genre^s. Il est habilité à créer des groupes d'experts techniques thématiques qui l'aident à mener ses travaux ainsi qu'à intensifier l'action en réponse aux pertes et préjudices et à accroître le soutien à cet égard^t. Dans son projet de mandat, le Comité encourage les groupes d'experts à sélectionner des experts dotés d'une expérience et de connaissances variées en lien avec les pertes et préjudices dus aux effets des changements climatiques en s'efforçant d'assurer une représentation équilibrée des genres^u.

^a Décision 1/CP.16.

^b Décisions 13/CMA.1 et 1/CMP.14.

- ^c Voir <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/medium-term-strategy-2023-2027/>.
- ^d Voir <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy>.
- ^e Pour en savoir plus, voir le rapport de situation du CRTC de 2017, disponible à l'adresse <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2017-ctcn-progress-report>.
- ^f Décision 7/CMA.1, par. 5.
- ^g Décision 6/CP.16, par. 3.
- ^h Décision 6/CP.16, par. 2 c).
- ⁱ Il s'appuie sur les principes de l'article 15 de l'Accord de Paris et les paragraphes 1 à 4 de l'annexe de la décision 20/CMA.1.
- ^j Décision 3/CMA.2, par. 3.
- ^k Décision 1/CP.16, par. 112.
- ^l Décision 3/CMA.3.
- ^m Décision 1/CP.16, par. 117.
- ⁿ Voir le document TEC/2019/19/10 du CET.
- ^o Paragraphe 3 des décisions 2/CP.27 et 2/CMA.4.
- ^p Décision 2/CP.19, par. 2.
- ^q Accord de Paris, art. 8, par. 2.
- ^r Décision 2/CP.19, par. 5.
- ^s FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annexe, par. 2 b).
- ^t Décisions 2/CP.20, par. 8, et 4/CP.22, par. 4 b).
- ^u Décision 23/CP.18. Voir également la note de bas de page n° 6 du mandat, qui peut être consulté à l'adresse <https://unfccc.int/documents/66088>.

Annexe V

Récapitulatif des informations relatives aux questions de genre communiquées en 2023-2024 par les organes constitués au titre de la Convention

<i>Organe constitué</i>	<i>Références au genre</i>	<i>Mandats relatifs à l'intégration des questions de genre et communication d'informations sur les progrès accomplis à cet égard</i>	<i>Références à la représentation équilibrée des genres¹</i>	<i>Section consacrée aux questions de genre dans les rapports</i>	<i>Informations sur les activités liées aux questions de genre ou incorporation d'éléments de preuve attestant l'intégration de ces questions dans les méthodes ou les travaux de fond</i>
Comité de l'adaptation	2023	2023		2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024 : a	2024	2024
Conseil du Fonds pour l'adaptation	2023	2023	2023 : a	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024 : a	2024	2024
Conseil exécutif du MDP	Aucune référence				
GCE	2023		2023 : b		
	2024		2024 : b		2024
Conseil consultatif du CRTC	2023			2023	2023
	2024			2024	2024
Groupe de facilitation	2024		2024 : a		2024
CKI	2023		2023 : b	2023	2023
	2024		2024 : b	2024	2024
Comité de contrôle du respect des dispositions du Protocole de Kyoto	2023		2023 : a		
	2024		2024 a		
Groupe d'experts des PMA	2023	2023	2023 : b	2023	2023
	2024	2024		2024	2024
Comité chargé de la mise en œuvre et du respect des dispositions de l'Accord de Paris	2023	2023	2023 : a	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024 : a	2024	2024
Comité de Paris	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
CPF	2023	2023	2023 : b	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024 : b	2024	2024
Organe de supervision	2023				
	2024			2024	

<i>Organe constitué</i>	<i>Références au genre</i>	<i>Mandats relatifs à l'intégration des questions de genre et communication d'informations sur les progrès accomplis à cet égard</i>	<i>Références à la représentation équilibrée des genres¹</i>	<i>Section consacrée aux questions de genre dans les rapports</i>	<i>Informations sur les activités liées aux questions de genre ou incorporation d'éléments de preuve attestant l'intégration de ces questions dans les méthodes ou les travaux de fond</i>
CET	2023		2023	2023	2023
	2024		2024 : b	2024	2024
Comité de transition	2023		2023 : a		
Comité exécutif du Mécanisme international de Varsovie	2023	2023	2023 : a, b	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024 : a, b	2024	2024

¹ Dans cette colonne « a » indique une représentation équilibrée des genres parmi les membres de l'organe ou au sein de la direction, et « b » indique une représentation équilibrée des genres dans les groupes de travail et parmi les participants, les bénéficiaires, etc.